

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME VI.—NO. 3.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1866.

"Support the Government."
There is a certain sheet in southern Wisconsin—we need not name it in this connection—whose vile mouthings are as notorious as its conductor is unprincipled. Each and every issue contains something like the following, which we have taken at random from its columns:

"Men were driven like bullocks to the army shambles in utter defiance of the laws or their feeble remonstrance, in opposition to their convictions, because the government will it, and he who disobeyed his commands was guilty of rebellion, and deserving of no mercy."

And this is democracy, and persons like him who penned the above extract claim to be union men and supporters of the government. President Johnson is welcome to all such backers. Much good may they do him.

Four Years in Secession.
Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, 10 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., publish *Four Years in Secession*, adventures in and beyond the union lines, by Junius Henri Browne, special war correspondent of *The New York Tribune*. It is sold by subscription.

This work embraces a great variety of facts, incidents, and romances of the war, and contains an intensely interesting account of the author's adventures and experiences.

The "lights and shadows" of the soldier's life, scenes in camp, on the march, among dreary night of suspense and anguish, which to thousands of his companions brought no ray of morning, he comes forth again to the work, and pictures in burning words this most eventful era of the world's history.

The sale of the work should be equal to its excellence.

The most remarkable fact of the age is the report, from the committee of ways and means, barely a year after the close of the most costly, desperate war known to history, of a bill reducing the rates of internal taxation an average of fully one-third, and so that their actual pressure on the national resources will not be three-fourths so heavy as it is to-day. And that reduction is amply justified by the condition of the treasury. We regard the general modification proposed by that committee of our internal revenue system remarkably judicious. It may possibly be improved; but only to a very limited extent. We trust the bill may pass, and that right speedily.

The house of representatives have passed an amendment to the agricultural college bill extending the time of acceptance by any state to three years, and allowing five years for the completion of the college. Territories which may be admitted as states are allowed to receive the benefit of the act upon the same terms, dating from the time of admission.

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Thomas B. Florence, editor of a rank copperhead sheet at Washington, have recently received a number of clerkships in the departments for their friends. None of the appointees have ever been in the union service.

Two steamboat disasters have occurred on Long Island Sound. The steamer *City of Norwich* was burned, with a loss of eleven lives; the steamer *State of Maine* struck a rock, but her passengers were all saved.

When the sewerage of Paris is complete, the canals will contain not only the water and gas pipes of the city, but also the telegraph wires of the city companies.

New York is having another excitement, the butter disease; said to result from the European cattle plague which has lately made its appearance in that vicinity.

State News.
Martin Williams, esq., of *The St. Peter Tribune*, has been appointed postmaster at that place. We tender our congratulations.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson, rector of Grace Church, Wabasha, has been compelled to resign his charge on account of ill health.

The mustering out of the Second Minnesota Cavalry is rapidly progressing, a large number having been discharged within a few days. Col. Adams, commanding at Fort Abernethy, has received orders, and will at once retire to civil life.—*Press*.

The season for manufacture of this delectable sweetness has "been and gone," brief as the April shower. But very little has been made this season in comparison with former ones. The brief runs are very discouraging to makers.—*Taylor Falls Reporter*.

We are pained to learn that a young man named White, living near Osceola, was killed on Monday, while engaged in breaking a landing, or rolling the logs into the river from a high bank on Wood River Wis. He was about twenty years old, and as we are informed had never been engaged in the business before. The huge logs rolling over him crushed and mangled him fearfully, causing instant death.—*Id.*

The city of St. Paul has a debt resting upon her shoulders of \$600,000. St. Paul has always prided herself on her excellent credit, and in this item of indebtedness she excels the entire state, all "holier." It takes money to support fast young men, also cities. Fry your own fish, and fry them in democratic grease, and pay your little \$600,000 for the grease if you want to, we don't care.—*Winnipeg Homestead*.

Mr. Nathan Fisher, of Elba, Winona County, harvested six bushels of superior apples, last autumn. He has one hundred young trees in bearing, embracing a dozen or more varieties. A single tree, of what he terms the Willow Twig variety, bore six bushels of very superior late keeping winter apples. The flavor and quality of all his fruit, Mr. Fisher assures us—and he is capable of judging—are equal to that of the best Eastern fruit, and he thinks they will eventually as the trees become acclimated, be much superior.—*Winona Republican*.

One of our enterprising townsmen has been experimenting this spring upon the principle of raising asparagus. He had learned that salt was a good fertilizer, so he proceeded to his cellar to procure the necessary material, but by mistake took up a jar containing about twenty pounds of coffee sugar, which he scattered over his asparagus bed in broad cast style. We have no doubt but it will prove highly beneficial, but is rather expensive at this time. We will be careful to report the result of the experiment in due time.—*Winona Democrat*.

Dry Goods.

Business is active, and prices rather more steady. The warm weather has stimulated purchases for consumption. Brown shirtings and sheetings are firmer, lower, but bleached goods are firm, and not in super-abundant supply. Drills are rather scarce and active at the recent concession. Prints are more active and steady in price, with a reduced stock. Gingham is scarce and steady. Lawns are lower. Denims firm. Stripes are active and well sustained in price. Ticks are also in request. The woolen market is moderately active. Delaines mostly so, but of desirable style have been selling freely. Only the finest grades of fancy cassimeres sell well. Satinets are dull. Shawls are dull for the season, and are low in price. The utmost activity prevails in imported goods, which are, however, selling at very low prices below cost of importation—but, nevertheless, interfering greatly with the demand for home made fabrics. All dress-goods of desirable styles are very active, both in private and at auction, and the importations continue active. Low-priced undesirable styles are abundant, but sell. All worsted and woolen dress-goods, shawls, delaines, fancy and staple silks, English prints, and bleached cottons find a ready market, the low prices securing the sale. The auction sales are large and heavy. The finer silks are sought for. Linens are active at good prices. The fall in gold has acted with great force on the foreign drygoods market, as it has enabled importers to remit home at a less cost of exchange than was calculated on when they ordered the goods; and the great shipping of cotton has worked to this end.—*New York Independent*.

An interesting and important decision touching the responsibility of common carriers has just been decided at Milwaukee, in which the American express company are made to pay \$200, for damages done to a Cremona fiddle, while in transportation, notwithstanding the attempted waiver of responsibility exceeding \$50, expressed on the company's blank receipts.

There is a report that Motley, our minister at Vienna, has been instructed to demand his passports and come home, in case Austria should persist in allowing recruits for Maximilian's armies to be obtained in the Austrian empire.

Another destructive fire has occurred in the oil regions. The business part of Titusville was burned last week. It is supposed that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

Miscellaneous Items.
James W. Bebee, dry goods merchant, of Boston, has retired with a fortune of \$4,000,000. Advertising bore him on to fortune.

The Raleigh Standard. Gov. Holden's paper, persists in saying that the president's policy in North Carolina has been a complete failure.

The report of the death of Ole Bull, at Quebec, is now said to be a canard, as he has not been in that city for many years.

The boys of Norfolk were admitted into the circus recently stopping in that city, at the price of one cent apiece. The animals are said to be highly relished by the lions.

In an exchange we notice the advertisement of a drug store under the firm name of Cool & Clammy. Delightfully suggestive such a name would be upon a prescription bottle.

The ship *Eliza Cook*, from New York for Bremen, was run into and sunk on the 9th ult., off Portland, England, carrying down with her the whole crew, with one exception.

In Berkshire, England, there is a little parish called Legwood, containing a population of six hundred persons, among whom there has not been a death for sixteen months.

The *Athens Messenger* has discovered the reason the democracy lost Connecticut. It was all owing to the Fenians. They thought "English" meant "British," and hence voted the other ticket.

Napoleon has formally announced to our government his intention to withdraw his troops from Mexico. He adheres to the American principle of non-interference as explained by Secretary Seward.

Within a few weeks, ten coroners' inquests have been held on persons who have died in London of hydrophobia, and most cases evidence was given showing the disease to have arisen from the bites of dogs in the streets.

Forty Irishmen employed by the Cambridge (Mass.) horse railroad refused to work on Monday, because two negroes had been employed in the stables. The consequence was that in a very short time forty colored men took the places of the forty strikers.

The oldest man in Rushville County, Ill., is Mr. Jordan Rhodes, of Huntsville. He is over one hundred and four years of age, splits rails, carries easily a two bushel sack of meal on his shoulder, and can walk as briskly as any of his neighbors.

The internal revenue bill, reported by the committee of ways and means, on the 25th, makes a large number of changes in the rates of taxation. It levies an income tax on amounts exceeding \$1,000; places a tax of five cents a pound on cotton; and reorganizes the internal revenue bureau.

An exchange says of the president's veto of the civil rights bill: "There are probably few thinking men who are not now satisfied that the whole veto message would have been just as powerful, logically, as it was if it had consisted simply of the sentence—'If I know myself, I have no prejudices; but I do hate a nigger.'"

There is now a pretty little steamer on the Thames which runs ten miles an hour without paddle wheel or screw. She takes in water well forward, and expels it aft under each quarter, and can steer without her rudder, and can stop in less than her length when going at full speed. All of her machinery is under water.

An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three or four years. The best two weeks of the cotton-growing season have thus been lost, and not much cotton will be planted on this account. Advertisers from other southern states agree that crops of all kinds will be large.

Several hundred years ago two monks, confined in prison, invented a game for their own amusement, of bits of bread with colored spots upon them. Being watched by the gaoler of the monastery, they would break out into singing the psalm, "Dixit Dominus Domino"—"The Lord said unto my Lord"—as soon as they heard the gaoler coming. After they were released they made sets of the game and sold them over the country, calling it "Domino," after the psalm they sang while playing in prison.

American are not the only adventurous people. An Englishman named Stamer has just published "Recollections of a Life of Adventure." He was a Bostonian from England with six shillings in his pocket; shipped as green land on a whaler; left the ship and forsook his wages; worked his way to Liverpool; entered the English army; left it and joined the French legion; inherited some money and bought a substitute; came to America again; was in Richmond during the war; escaped to New York with a shirt, a toothbrush, and an umbrella; and finally returned to England with all his baggage tied up in a paper parcel.

The Spring Style of Ladies' Hats.
This morning everybody and his wife, as they say, is out doors. Confined for five days to their houses, ladies have gotten behind hand in their shopping, and this morning the streets are thronged with them. Spring colors are displayed for the first time this season, and I notice the new-fashioned hats out in abundance. Such a fashion! Women say that men make sport of all these new fashions when new, but that they gradually come round and finally advocate them as much as anybody. To this charge I can plead "not guilty."

I have never yet laughed at a single style of fashion, no matter how much wags may have cracked their jokes at it, or smart writers about it. It is a statement of course, and as no manner of business of mine—but now I am struck with amazement at what seems to me to be the most stupid thing ever worn upon the feminine head. It is utterly beyond my powers of description, but the latest style of hats demand a passing notice, and I am at a loss how to write about it intelligibly. It is a statement. Take a half sheet of ordinary note paper and fasten two broad ribbon strings to the ends, bring this down over the top of the head, allowing a portion of the sheet to flaunt out over the waterfall; trim the whole with roses, flowers, birds, and grasses, and you have the present style. As I have said, this is the first fashion that ever struck me particularly, but I had to laugh outright at the simple gown I saw wearing one yesterday—it was so ridiculous. There was really nothing of it. In a French book store down town there are some pictures from *Charivari*, one of which represents a little girl holding a doll with one hand, and wiping away the tears from her eyes with the other. At a glass stand a woman—the mother—putting on a little hat, and *la pere* enters on a little hat, and occasionally says, "What is the matter, little one, you are crying?" "Yes, papa," she says, sobbingly, "mamma has taken my doll's hat to go out to promenade." I can understand the force of the illusion after seeing the new style. Oh! this is too absurd.—*New Orleans Cor. Mobile Register*.

A Tennessee Tailor Forgets His Old Chain.

While Andrew Johnson is elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, John S. Morgan, his former partner at Greenville, Tenn., in the tailoring business, is living here, telling his old trade, and occasionally saying, "Yes, papa," she says, sobbingly, "mamma has taken my doll's hat to go out to promenade." I can understand the force of the illusion after seeing the new style. Oh! this is too absurd.—*New Orleans Cor. Mobile Register*.

How Dutch Gap got its Name.

An Englishman and a Dutchman, so the story goes, undertook, for a wager, to row their respective skills from a point above it. The Englishman, who was first at the place of destination was considered the champion and to receive the stakes. Both started. The Englishman pulled out vigorously, when the Dutchman, with true tonic impetuosity, suffered his opponent to go ahead without any apparent effort to keep up with him.

When the Englishman began to turn the bluff, after passing the gap, the Dutchman was "chilled down," and almost a sure thing of it.

When the Dutchman reached the gap, he ran his skiff on shore, raised it on his shoulders, and made his way with all possible dispatch across the low hundred feet of intervening space. When the Englishman arrived at the point at which the race was to terminate, what was his astonishment to find his opponent in his skiff, calmly awaiting his appearance, having received the weary leisure of his stay by smoking, with Dutch leisure, three or four pipes of tobacco.

Lewis Cass.

A Detroit correspondent of one of our exchanges writes as follows in regard to the late death of Gen. Cass: "Great solicitude is of course felt throughout the entire nation as to the health of Gen. Lewis Cass, one of the few survivors of the preceding generation of great statesmen. He has lived in the closest privacy for some time, and his health is so poor as to require constant attendance, both medically and otherwise. His disease, which is an incurable affection of the bladder, is not immediately dangerous, however, and of late his health has been steadily improving. He is now eighty-four years of age, and has outlived all his distinguished contemporaries except Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Scott, and one or two others."

The 24th of April, 1704, was the day on which the first newspaper was published on the American continent. It was *The Boston News Letter*—a small paper printed on pica type, and was published by a Scotchman named John Campbell. The contents of the first number were the Queen's speech (not Victoria) to the British parliament, a few local items under the Boston head, an advertisement, extracts from London papers, and four paragraphs of marine news.

In Salt Lake City business is done on a specie basis, though there is little money current compared to the demands of the trade. In the country settlements, however, there is no circulating medium, but the people resort to barter. Wheat is the usual legal tender. Horses, harness, vehicles, cattle, and hay are cash; eggs, butter, pistols, knives, stockings, and whiskey are change; pumpkins, potatoes, sorghum, molasses, and calves are taken at a discount.

A bill was recently introduced into the Vermont Legislature which contains the following: "Whoever delivers or buys any intoxicating liquor of any person, knowing the same to be received or sold in violation of law, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or fine or imprisonment, in like manner as the person or persons selling or delivering the same may be punished."

A clergyman being asked by a skeptical physician how it happened that the patriarchs lived to such an age, replied: "They took no physic."

The Flower Trade of New York.
The trade in flowers has become quite a business in New York city. There are on Broadway alone ten or twelve stores devoted to this trade, and in which flowers only are sold. In nearly all these stores there are persons who have made the business of composing bouquets and arranging crosses, wedding wreaths, burial mementoes, etc., a study, and have cultivated the taste for years. To a certain extent, they are artists. Some of their compositions are very beautiful. The colors are not only arranged harmoniously, but even the perfumes of the different flowers are so combined as to produce the most delightful fragrances. The flowers that are mostly used are carnations, japonicas, lilies, orange blossoms, violets, roses, geraniums, heliotropes, nigelletoes, and fuchsias, and pinks. There are many other flowers used, but the above are the principal ones. The prices of these beautiful compositions vary, ranging from twenty-five cents to two hundred dollars, and are generally made of white roses, carnations, lilies of the valley, tuberoses, and orange blossoms. The flower or bill for a wedding in high life in New York city does not fall much short of one thousand dollars. The business of some of these flower merchants amounts annually, to several hundred thousand dollars, and is said to be very profitable. The vast wealth and population of New York sustain this expensive trade in flowers.—*News*.

Dogs.

Dogs in the lump are useful, but they are not always profitable. The Newfoundland dog is useful to save children from drowning, but you have got to have a pond and children running about careless, or else the dog isn't profitable. That isn't nothing made by boarding a Newfoundland dog. But terriers are useful to catch rats; but the rats ain't profitable after you have caught them. The shepherd dog is useful to drive sheep; but if you have to go and buy a flock of sheep, and pay more than they are worth just to keep the dog bizz, the dog ain't profitable, much. Lapdogs are very useful, but if you don't hold them in your lap all the time they ain't profitable at all. The coach dog is one of the most useful of dogs I know of, but you have got to have a coach (and that ain't always pleasant) or you can't realize from the dog and make him profitable. The watch dog also is a good dog; but to make him profitable you must have something to watch, which is not often the case. Thus we see that while dogs are generally useful, they are not always profitable.—*Josh Billings*.

Misquotations.

There are many pithy sentences which have become axioms, that are not exactly attributed to the bible. Among them the following are but a few examples: "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb." From Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*. Compare Isaiah xxvii. 8. "In the midst of life we are in death." From the burial service; originally from a hymn of Luther. "Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the English catechism. "Not to be wise above what is written." Not in bible. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The bible form is, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Prov. xii. 10. "A nation shall be born in a day." In Isaiah it reads, "Shall a nation be born at once?" Prov. xxvi. 8.

Judge Busted, commonly known as Dick Busted, of the United States district court at Mobile, Ala., has rendered a novel and important decision. A young man of somewhat rapid proclivities, though a minor, engaged in the seductive game of draw-poker on board a Mobile and New Orleans steamboat, and of course was plucked handsomely by his professional antagonist in the game. The mother of the young hopeful instituted a suit for the recovery of the money, which was hers, not against the winning gambler, but against the captain of the boat on which her gentle offspring took his unlucky journey. The case came on, and under the ruling of Judge Busted upon the law (probably the law of the land and not the law of the game) was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

A German paper publishes an anecdote of President Lincoln, which has not been printed in this country. A lieutenant whose debt compelled him to leave his fatherland and service, succeeded in being admitted to the late President, and by reason of his commendable appearance and winning deportment and intelligent commission in a cavalry regiment, he was so enraptured with his success that he deemed it a duty to inform the President that he belonged to one of the oldest noble houses in Germany. "Oh, never mind that," said Mr. Lincoln, "you will not find that an obstacle to your advancement."

The Salt Lake Vitellite gives a wonderful account of some coal oil springs, lately discovered near Fort Cooper, or Platte Bridge, about one hundred and thirty miles from Fort Laramie. The *Vitellite* says these springs run fifteen hundred gallons a day. They flow out from the foot of a steep mountain, which is a coal bed or strata four feet wide. The soil around is sandy, and from a crevice in the sandstone springs the petroleum stream. This location is in the Black Hills, six miles from the Red Buttes. The oil was assayed in San Francisco, and yielded seventy-two per cent of the pure stuff.

Gas is said to be a sovereign cholera disinfectant, and occupying gas in a house will protect the inmates against the cholera. An old physician, who has had some experience in the treatment of cholera cases, recommends that, when the disease appears, every tenth burner in the city be turned on, and the gas allowed to escape and impregnate the atmosphere.

A Just Punishment.
A correspondent of *The Missouri Republican*, who has been journeying down the Mississippi on the *Belle*, of St. Louis, narrates the following: "I was highly gratified by one incident, showing not only the watchfulness, but decision of character, of the captain. It is a rule of this boat, and I believe of the boats of this company—if not ought to be—that no gambling is permitted, and printed notices of this rule are conspicuously posted. On the way down the river, two gamblers enticed a couple of unsuspecting travelers into a rubber of euchre, which resulted in swindling them out of a considerable sum of money. This coming to the knowledge of Capt. Zeigler, he landed in a desolate forest, several miles from any house, on the shore, on a cold stormy night, and invited the gamblers ashore, and left them here to useful meditation. I comment this example to some other captains, who tolerate these river gamblers, and whom I may feel bound to expose."

The Mexican Immigration Swindle.

The *Era* of the 23d ult., (a French paper published in the city of Mexico) commenting on the abuses committed in the immigration scheme, says that it claims the serious attention and interference of the government. Attracted by the promises of Mr. Maury for the acquisition of lands and every assistance from the agents, the immigrants arrive at Cordova in large numbers, and when once there have to rely on their own resources, while the proprietors are becoming

The Trials of a Ticket Clerk.

A reporter in New York has at last been able to jot down one of Mr. John B. Gough's unreportable good things, being a passage from his lecture on Habit. Those who have heard it from the orator's lips will enjoy the reading of it; those who have not must try to imagine some of the speaker's humor and drolery of action, which added so much to the fun of the story as he told it. Mr. Gough said he once sat in a railroad station for an hour and watched how civil the railroad officials were, and to the extent to which their civility was taxed. He listened to the following conversation between an intending passenger and a ticket clerk:

"Does the next train stop at New-ton?"

"No, sir; it is the express train."

"Don't the express train stop there?"

"No, sir; it goes past."

"How much is the fare?"

"One dollar and twenty-five cents."

"When will the next train go that stops there?"

"At four o'clock, sir."

"Why don't the express train stop there?"

"Because it goes right through."

"Does it never stop there?"

"No, sir; never."

"Will the train that starts at four o'clock stop there?"

"Yes, sir."

"There's no danger of its going past without stopping, is there?"

"No, sir."

"It isn't the express train that goes at four o'clock, is it?"

"No, sir."

"Couldn't the express train just as well stop as not?"

"No, sir."

"Why don't it?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Will this ticket take me to New-ton?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does the train stop anywhere between here and there?"

"No, sir."

"I couldn't get off anywhere for a few minutes, could I?"

"No, sir."

"What time does the train start?"

"Four o'clock, sir."

"It will be sure to start on time, will it?"

"Yes, sir." (angrily)

"Well, ye might be civil."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDREW P. FITCH,

Justice of the Peace,

and conveyancer. Office on Second Street, first door west of Union Block.

Hastings, April 23, 1866. 2-4m

KEEP COOL.

Ice. Ice. Ice.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish pure river ice, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest terms. Bouts supplied by leaving orders at Lange's or Van Alst's.

Geo. H. MARSHALL.

Hastings, May 1, 1866. 3-4m

DEATH.—AUBURN, GOLDEN, FLAX, and silken curtains produced by the use of Prof. DeBroux's Frisier Le Cheveux. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, to curl the hair, kindly resists the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfect harm. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisians as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order.

DEARER, SMITH & Co., Chemists,

2-6m 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

TWE SILVER SKIRT.—PATENTED

March 1, 1865.

More durable, more elastic, more graceful, and will keep its shape and retain its place better than any other skirt.

This new and beautiful style of Skirt was awarded by the Great American Institute Fair, held in New York, October, 1865.

Silver Medal,

the highest premium ever given for a hoop skirt.

The steel springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering), which will not wear off or become soiled, and the whole skirt may be washed without injury or fear of rusting, and will be as good as new.

The Combination Silver Skirt.
This invention combines with the ordinary cotton skirt the advantages of a silver skirt, the bottom hoops are the same as those used in the silver skirt, the covering of which cannot wear off, while the upper ones are covered with cotton. No lady having once worn one of our skirts will be willing to wear any other, as the lower hoops of all other kinds are soon injured and soiled.

The best materials are used in their construction, and from their durability and neatness, they are destined to become a favorite skirt. For sale by

Geo. NEWMAN,

Hastings, Minn.

3-4m

THE CONSERVATOR.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

Miscellaneous Items.

At various times there have been serious apprehensions among paper makers that the supply of rags would fail, and various researches were entered upon by ingenious individuals to find substitutes. A book written in Germany by M. Scheffer, so long ago as 1772, contains sixty specimens of paper made of different materials. This ingenious person made paper from the willow, beech, aspen, hawthorn, lime, and mulberry; from the down of the anemone, the calkins of black poplar, and the tendrils of the vine; from the stalks of nettles, mugwort, dyer's weed, thistle, hyacinth, burdock, clematis, willow-herb and lily; from cabbage stalks, fir-cones, moss, woodshavings, and sawdust. Paper has been likewise made from straw, hopvine, licorice root, the stalks of the mallow, and the husks of Indian corn.

Postmaster General Dennison has under advisement the propositions pending in the senate for the government to build telegraph lines over the principal post routes of the United States. The matter is referred to Gov. Dennison by the senate, for his opinion as to the responsibility and practicability of the plan proposed. If the estimates be correct, ordinary messages can be transmitted at the rate of one-third of a cent per word, and at this rate the work will be self-sustaining. There is a reason to believe the postmaster general will report in favor of the plan, and the indications are that the senate will pass the bill.

A reconstructed citizen of Alabama, who has been to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach, is delighted with his experience. "Beecher" said he "will do, Beecher has religion. The people sing like a genuine Methodist camp meeting. You feel when you come away that, God helping, you will be a better man. Your heart is moved, your eyes moistened. No nigger, no politics—real gospel, heart searching, practical bible religion. I went again, and it was the same thing. We discussed Beecher, and concluded he would do, and made up our minds to invite him down here to the capital of Alabama to preach."

The question of labor in the Southern cotton fields is likely to be soon solved. It is stated that a cotton picking machine has been invented in Massachusetts which will perform the labor of twenty men. This machine, its inventor reports, will gather cotton as clean as men can be expected to do it; will work at distances varying from six inches to six feet, and will take the cotton only from the ripened bolls, leaving the undeveloped ones uninjured, and not harming the plant.

It is said that the Chinese, when brought into the California courts, are sworn in the manner peculiar to their own country. An oath, written in Chinese characters, upon tissue paper, is subscribed with their names and buried to ashes. The purpose of the oath is that if the witness does not tell the truth he hopes that his soul may be burned and destroyed as is the paper which he holds in his hands.

An interesting and important decision touching the responsibility of common carriers has just been decided at Milwaukee, in which the American Express Company are made to pay \$200, for damages done to a Cremona fiddle, while in transportation, notwithstanding the attempt waiver of responsibility exceeding \$50, expressed on the company's blank receipts.

An Australian paper records the death, at the age of forty-one, of James Morillon, English sailor, who was wrecked on the north eastern coast of Australia, and lived seventeen years among the Mount Elliot aborigines. He had forgotten his mother tongue when he was restored to civilized life, about two years since.

A call has been issued for a convention to meet at Knoxville, on May 3d, composed of delegates from all counties in East Tennessee, to memorialize the legislature for leave to form a new state, to be called the state of East Tennessee, or to take such steps in reference to the matter as may be deemed proper and advisable.

A strike has occurred among the miners of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. The grievances complained of are being compelled to lease houses and purchase supplies at the company's prices. They hold possession of the mines, and will allow no one to work, but have committed no violence.

All payments of naval prize money on lists upon which no sums have yet been paid have been suspended for the present, until certain rules for their payment shall be determined by the decision of the supreme court, before which several prize cases are now pending.

Mr. Nabby Sees a Glean of Light.
Cousin X Roads, (which is in the state of Kentucky.)
April 2, 1886.

Kin it be? Is it true or is it not true? Is Androo Johnson all my fancy painted him, or is he still a heaven-defying persecutor of the democratic saints? That's what I and some thousands of waiting souls would go sunthin' handsome to know.

I confess I never quite lost faith in Androo.

Pro-slavery democracy sticks to a man ex does the odor of the gentle skunk to clothes, and it is got rid of only by the same means, to-wit, burying the victim thereof.

Androo started out to be a Moses and he is one, but I think he's changed his Israelites. I once saw a woman skin live eels, and I reproached her, saying:

"Woman why skinnest thou the eels alive. Doth it not pain em?"

"Nary!" retorted she, "I've skinned em in this way for goin on to 20 years, and they're used to it."

Even so. The negroes hev bin in bondage long they're used to it, and Androo feelin a call to continue in the Moses biz'ness, he's, I hope, turned his attention to the democracy. It's us he's a goin to lead out uv the Egypt uv wretchedness we've bin in for nearly five years—it's us that's agoin to quit brick makin without straw, and go up into the Canaan which is ruinin with milk and honey uv public patronage.

We shol hev sum files—there's snakin' post masters and philistine collectors to displace, but with a second Jaxon at our head, what can we fear? I feel to-night like a young colt. To me it seems ex though my venerable locks, which hang scantily about my temples, hed grown black agin, and that my youth was returnin. Ef I hed any notion uv sooldierin this idea is distant. The young agin. Wat hez worked this change? You ask. It's the proclamation declarin the war at an end, and withdrawin from the democratic states the odious hirelings uv the tyrant Linkin, and the doing away uv that terrible marshal law. That's wat's done it for me. Now I feel like snin with me uv old. "Mine eyes hev seed thy glory—let thy servant depart in peace."

We hev bin dooly subjugated some time, and a waitin for this. We wantin it, and longed for it ex the hart does for the water course, and considerably more unless the hart wuz thirsty in the extreme. For now we are in the youngun agin—we are under the shadow of that glorious old flag which protects all men ceptin niggers and abolitionists. The nigger is left to be adjusted by us, who is to be governed by the laws which control labor and capital. Certainly he is—uv course I saw two uv my neighbors adjustin one, last nite. They wuz doin it with a paddle which wuz bored full uv holes. He didn't seem to enjoy it as much ex they did. By that proclamation our states are agin under their own control. Let um go at wunst to work to destroy all the vestiges uv the crool war through which they hev passed, for the sint no solgers now to interfere, for the policy uv keepin solgers in and among free people is abhorrent to freedom and humanity. Go to work at wunst and build up the broken walls uv your Zion.

We must hev peace and unanimity—and peace cannot dwell among us unless there's a oneness uv purpose and sentiment. To prokoor this is your first duty. If there be among you them ex opined yoo durin late struggle for rites, hist them. Their presence is irritation, and kin not be tolerated. Abolitionism is as abhorrent now sez ever, and the sooner you are rid uv it the better. It is safe to assume that every man who opposed the lately deceased confederacy is an abolitionist.

The next step and the most important is to tear down the nigger school houses and churches which hev bin built here and there, and build in their place the car and lead him to his old quarters, which is his normal position. The Yankee school teachers sent here by free men's aid societies shoold properly be hung for spreading dissatisfaction around and spellin books among the niggers, but I woud advise mercy and conciliation. Tar and feathers with whippies will perhaps do ex well, and will go to show the world that our justice is tempered with charity—that we can be generous ex well ex just. Yur legislature shoold be instantly called together, and proper laws for the government of the freedmen shoold be passed. Slavery is abolished and the people must live up to the requirements uv the act in good faith. I protest agin any violation uv good faith, but labor must be done, for the skripter demands it, and our frail nacher wat can be got without it. We don't like to do it, but shet skriptur be violated! Not at all. The nigger must do it himself, not ex a slave, for slavery is abolished, but ex a free man. Ethiopian citizens uv Amerikin decent, which is a mulatter, and full blooded blacks, and all hevvin in the veins a taint uv Afrikin blood, must be restrained gently, and for their own good. I suggest laws ex follows:

1. They must never leave the plantation onto which they are, when this act goes into effect, without a pass from the employer under penalty uv bein shot.

2. They shol hev the privilege uv sween everybody uv their own color, ef they kin give white ball for costs.

3. They shol have the full privilege uv bein sued the same ex white folks.

4. They shol be competent ex witnesses in cases in which they are not interested, but their testimonies to go for nothin if it is opposed by the testimony uv a white man or another nigger.

5. No nigger shol be allowed to buy or lease real estate outside uv any incorporated city, town, or village.

6. No nigger shol be allowed to buy or lease real estate within any incorporated city, town, or village, except as hereinafter provided, to-wit:

A genius says: "If I cancel an insurance policy I can't sell it, and if I sell it I cancel it."

He shol give notice uv his desires by publication for six consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in sed village, for which publication he shall pay invariably in advance. He shol then give bonds in such sums ex the mayor shol decide, that neither he nor any uv his ancestors, or descendants, or relations, will ever become public charges, and will always behave themselves with doo humility, the bondsmen to be white men and freeholders. Then the mayor shol cause a election to be proclaimed, and if the free white citizens shol vote "yes" unanimously, he shol be allowed to buy or lease real estate. If there is a dissenting vote, then he shol be put onto the chain gang for six months, for his impudence in makin such a request.

7. Their wages shol be such ex they and the employers mutually agree, but that the negroes may not become luxurious and effeminate, which two things is vices which goes to sap the simplicity and strength of a ope, the sum shol never exceed \$5 per month, but not less than enuff in all cases to buy him one suit uv cloo per annum, which the employer shol purchase himself.

8. The master shol hev the privilege of addin to this code sich other rules and regulations for their proper government ex may strike him ex being good for em from time to time.

These provisions secure the nigger in all the rites which kin reasonably be asked for him, just elevated ex he is from slavery and thrown upon the world ignorant of the duties of his new position and status. He is simple and needs the guidin hand uv the stronger race.

My hart is to full to make further suggestions. Organized in a tabloo, with the constitooshun in one hand (which belaved instrument kivers a great deal of ground) and a scar bangled spanner in the other and a tramping on a blue coat, which I stript off uv a reed, turned nigger solger which wuz sick, I exultingly exclaim, "The union ex it is, ex is good ex the union ex it was, Ror!"

PETROLEUM V. NABBY,
Lait pastor uv the church uv the noo-dispensashun.

Fate of Fast Young Men.

The vicious die early. They fall shadows or tumble wrecks and ruins into the grave often when quite young, almost before forty. The wicked live not half his days. The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason by describing the dissolute life of fast men; that they live fast. They spend twelve hours in six; getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping into darkness while others are in the glory of light. The sun goeth down while it is yet day. And they might have helped it. Many a one dies before he need. Young men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal, and your obscure and nameless wandering stars who waste their time in libertine indulgence—they cannot live they must die early; they put on steam while they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that they go out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by rapid speed and reckless wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put to it; while the state of their mind is often such that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.

Solon Robinson recommends the following to prevent pitting by the small-pox: "Get from the apothecary a little vial full of stuff called liquid catule, and as soon as the pustules are fully formed, apply a little of the liquid with a little brush or feather to each one. As fast as they get ripe, remove the scab and wipe away the blood clean, and apply the liquid again. If any one of them fill a second time, you must remove the covering and repeat the process. It will smart like fun for a moment, but my word for it, when you recover, you will not find a mark on that pretty face of yours to prove that you ever had the disease. I am told the article is made of gun cotton dissolved in chloroform. If forms an artificial skin over the wound just as good as the real one."

Probably few of our readers have a clear idea how the huge mirrors that are so fashionable and expensive are made. The plate-glass, which comes from France or Germany, is first polished by means of rouge brushes; next tag containing the common potatoe reduced by a pulverizing process to almost impalpable powder, is applied to the glass, the potatoe dust escaping through the meshes of the tag, then a plate full is spread upon a setting bed of marble, and on it is placed the prepared quicksilver; the glass is then laid on top of this and pressed down with heavy weights. Here it remains about twenty-four hours and if found free from flaws is ready for use.—Home Visitor.

Let a man live as long as he will, the first thirty years of his life will always seem the longest, and the daily routine of after years pass like the sounds of a clock, while the hands on the outside and the movement within mark the passage of time to others, till the weights have run down and the pendulum stands still.

Of present fame think little, and of future less; the praises that we receive after we are buried, like the flowers that are strowed on the living, but they are nothing to the dead; the dead are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where, if they do, they will despise them.

A genius says: "If I cancel an insurance policy I can't sell it, and if I sell it I cancel it."

A Discourse on Poverty.

Praises of poverty are never written or spoken by poverty-stricken men, but always by men in tolerably comfortable circumstances. Men praise poverty, as the Africans worship Mumbo Jumbo— from terror of the malign power, and a desire to propitiate it. To bring the best human qualities to anything like perfection, to fill them with sweet juice of courtesy and prosperity, or at all events a moderate amount of it, is required— just as sunshine is needed for the ripening of peaches and apricots. There are some natures that will take a hurt from any condition of life; and the man that prosperity ripens into a spendthrift is precisely the man that poverty would have soured like a churl. Resignation to the will of heaven, as of human virtue the most graceful; and although he has more pleasant things to leave, it is a virtue much more easily practiced by the rich man than by the poor one. The rich consumptive patient has gone to Madeira; for the alleviation of his disease he has procured the best medical skill, and transported himself to the balmy climate of the south; but, in spite of all, he is told that his hour is rapidly approaching; and so, with the scent of oranges at his open window, and the long drowsy roll of the tropic surf in his ear, without a murmur he resigns himself to the decree and awaits the end. Take the poor city clerk. He is told his lungs are deeply affected, and that his sole chance of life is a voyage to Madeira, and a residence there; but on account of a scant purse that voyage and that residence are their impossibilities; and so in a dim chamber with a muslin screen slung across the window to save him from the insolent, pertinacious curiosity of the houses over the way, his ear pierced with a cry of the passing costermonger, he lies unmurmuring, resigned, ready to live or die as the Lord pleases, and are equally resigned; which of the resignations is the more pleasant sight in the eyes of angels? Not that of the rich sufferer with the scent of oranges at his open window we may be sure. He is resigned after he has resigned every chance of life; the other is resigned with one chance not yet exhausted, with one die not yet thrown, a chance which poverty prevents him from taking advantage of, a die which poverty prevents him from throwing. I know that rich men die perfectly resigned at Madeira and elsewhere; I know that poor city clerks die resigned at home, with no finer element to breathe than smoky London air. I know it is hard for the rich man to die, but how much harder for the clerk, especially how much harder for him to die without a murmur—without a sigh for the unattainable. Let us all pray to be preserved from poverty.—Alexander Smith.

Learning a Trade.

It was a wise law of the ancient Jews that the sons of even their wealthiest men should be obliged to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation, that in case of a reverse of fortune they might be able to "fall back upon." The same rule exists in Turkey, where every man, rich or poor, even the Sultan himself, must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now if it had been a law in this country. "Would to God I had a trade!" is the cry of our returned soldiers, north and south, who find themselves ruined in pocket, with no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood. It is short tench parents that whatever else they may give their sons they should give them a good trade. One of our contemporaries most truthfully remarks that a popular idea among our people is that all their sons should adopt a clerkship, and the adoption of the business of book-keeping as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned, the idea is a good one, as every young man should have a sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books, should be able to embark in business; but to make book-keepers and clerks of all our boys is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill, or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure for them employment, and which pay many a compensation for which will at least be much if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to teach their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an industrious pursuit; and let us in the future be spared the pain of seeing so many stout able-bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations where the pen can only be used. There is a dignity in labor, an honest pride in doing a good job, and a contentment in the result of it, which can bestow upon his child, for it will secure his bread where all else may fail. We base our remarks upon the fact that nearly one hundred applications from young men were received by a firm in our city who recently advertised in our columns only twice for an assistant book-keeper. This fact alone, taken in connection with the well-known scarcity of labor in the medical branches of industry, speak volumes in condemnation of the popular error of making book-keepers of all our boys.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

Step by step the pilgrims go patiently on, as the sun rises slowly over their heads. At midday his beams are too powerful even for those who have lived under them from childhood, and they seek the friendly shade of a mango "lope," in the midst of which some long since departed benefactor of his race has sunk a well. A draught of fresh water, a little parched rice or grain taken from their "kumbarbonds," making their frugal mid-day meal, after disposing of which the wayfarers lie down to sleep. An hour or two has passed, when one of them awakens and sees that the shadows of the trees have begun to lengthen, while the village at which they propose to rest for the night is still many miles distant. He arouses his

companions and once more they gird up their loins and proceed on their way. By and by, perhaps, they meet a returning band of pilgrims with whom they exchange shouts of "Gunga mace Kijye," and "Bom, bom, Mahadeo." The sun has sunk, and the short twilight has faded away; they have seen the jackal leave his lair, and the wolf has crossed their path ere they reach the distant village. The humble encampment is again pitched in a grove of mango trees, or under some wide-spreading banana. The pilgrim's first care is to choose a spot of ground on which to prepare the meal of the day. This spot he cleans, and then he sprinkles it with water, both to cool and purify it. In its center he digs a small hole, on each side of which he places a stone or a brick, and thus speedily constructs a primitive fire-place. Most likely he has brought some dry flour with him; but if not he procures it from the village, and kneads it into a paste with the addition of a little water. He then goes to the well to perform his ablutions, for without doing so no orthodox Hindu can sit down to eat. On his return he kindles the fire, which he had previously prepared, and balancing a small iron plate on the bricks, he forms the kneaded flour into cakes and bakes them in it. These, with the addition of a little oil or ghee butter, compose his dinner nine days out of ten. On the tenth he treats himself to more sumptuous fare. He goes to the village, and for half a dozen cowries purchases a handful of greens; a similar sum is laid out on an additional quantity of oil or ghee butter, for a single cowrie he gets a chili, and another provides him with a small onion. With these things he cooks himself a curry which altogether has cost him a penny. It is night, and the large, bright Indian moon sheds her silvery light over the walking cornfields. The ringing of bells and the bellowing of the conch is no longer heard from the little temple by the side of the tank. All is silent, save when the dismal cry of the jackal comes waiving across the fields. The quilts of the pilgrims are spread on the ground in the open air. "Hookahs" are lighted, and they lazily watch the smoke as they sit or recline on their lowly couches. This is to them the happiest of the twenty-four hours. Wearied, they are resting; instead of the mid-day heat and the fierce glare of the sun, they are soothed by the coolness of night and the soft light of the moon. They have enjoyed what is to them the chiefest of earthly pleasures, and are about to enjoy what is second to it alone; they have eaten, and they are about to sleep.—Cornhill Magazine.

Sick Headaches.

Is sickness at stomach, a tendency to vomit, combined with pain in some part of the head, generally the left side. It is caused by there being too much bile in the system from the fact that this bile is manufactured too rapidly. It is not worked out of the system fast enough, by steady, active exercise. Hence sedentary persons, those who do not walk about a great deal, but are seated in the house nearly all the time, are almost exclusively the victims of this distressing malady. It usually begins soon after waking up in the morning and lasts a day or two, or more. There are many causes, the most frequent is, derangement of the stomach by late and heavy suppers; by eating an appetite; forcing food; eating after one is conscious of having had enough; eating too much of any one dish; eating something which the stomach cannot digest, or sour stomach. Any of these things may induce headache, all of them can be avoided. Over fatigue, or greater mental emotion of any kind or severe mental application have brought on sick headache, of the most distressing character, in an hour; it is caused by indulgence in spirituous liquors. When a person has sick headache there is no appetite, the very sight of food is hateful, the tongue is furred, the feet and hands are cold, and there is a feeling of universal discomfort, with an utter indisposition to do anything whatever. A glass of warm water, into which has rapidly been stirred a heaping teaspoonful of salt and kitchen mustard, by causing instantaneous vomiting, empties the stomach of the bile or indigestible food, a grateful relief is often experienced on the spot, and rest with a few hours of sound refreshing sleep, completes the cure, especially if the principal part of the next day or two is spent in mental diversion and out-door activities, not eating an atom of food—but drinking freely of cold water or hot teas till you feel as if a piece of plain cold bread and butter would taste really good? Nine times out of ten the cause of sick headache is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. When the stomach is weak, a spoonful of the mildest, blandest food would cause an attack of sick headache, when ten times the amount might be taken in health, not only with impunity but with positive advantage. Those who are subject to sick headaches eat too much and exercise too little, and have cold feet and constipation. A diet of cold bread and butter, and ripe fruits or berries with moderate continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep a very gentle perspiration, would, of themselves, cure almost every case within thirty-six hours. Two teaspoonfuls of pulverized charcoal, stirred in half a glass of water, and drank, generally gives instant relief.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Every morning we enter upon a new day which carries a yet unknown future in its bosom. Thoughts may be born to-day which may never expire; hopes may be excited which may never be extinguished, and acts may be performed to-day, the consequences of which cannot be realized till that day when "the secrets of the heart shall be made known."

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Grow Early Lettuce.

In order to grow tender and crisp lettuce the leaves must be produced in the shortest possible time, as those heads are apt to be tough and stringy which have been growing slowly. In order, therefore, to make lettuce grow rapidly, the ground must be well prepared by thorough pulverization and manuring; and the exposure of the bed should be, if possible, on the sunny side of some large building or hill. Sometimes a plot of ground may be obtained on the sunny side of a high board fence, where a bed may be spaded for a few heads of early lettuce, which would be sufficiently large for the table several weeks before that growing in an unprotected location.

It is better to prepare the bed and sow the seed in late autumn when it can be done, as the manure will be more thoroughly prepared during the winter to promote the growth of the lettuce. The best fertilizing material is horse-stable manure that has never been allowed to heat. If the soil be heavy let a large quantity of sand or fine gravel and much be thoroughly mingled with the manure and the soil. If the seed be sown very early in the spring, boards about six inches wide may be set on the edge, and a window from some building simply laid over the bed for a few weeks. Every alternate day the bed should be sprinkled with warm rain water. During warm days, let the sash be raised one-fourth of an inch on one side during the day and be kept closed at night, and especially in cold, stormy days, as cold winds check the growth of the leaves and render the lettuce tough.

Good cultivation is essential to the production of a tender and crisp lettuce of a luxuriant growth. Lettuce must be produced in a rich and mellow soil, and the manure must be so broken to atoms that a rank, coarse growth will not be produced. It is better to sow only a small plot about every ten or twelve days, so as to have lettuce fresh and tender for several weeks in succession.

Unproductive Milk.

The cause which renders milk poor, that is, deprives it of its proper quantity of butter, is the respiration of too great a quantity of oxygen. This gas combines so readily with butter, that it is of great importance to prevent an excess from entering the bodies of milk cows. Now the number of respirations is increased by exercise, or by external cooling—hence more oxygen in these cases enters the system, and consumes a proportional quantity of the butter of the milk.

It is known that when a cow runs on her way home to be milked, the milk becomes hot, and is apt to turn sour. The running increases the number of the cow's respirations, and consequently, the amount of oxygen that enters the system. This oxygen unites with the butter, or, in other words, it burns it, and the heat produced in the milk is the result of the combustion of the butter. The milk in such a case is also reduced in volume; this is partly caused by the evaporation of its water by means of the heat produced; hence it is that such milk is much poorer than usual, and apt to become acid; hence, also, arises the practice of driving home to be milked only such cows as feed near home, while those at a distance are milked in the fields. The amount of oxygen inhaled when the animals are driven from a distance is so considerable that the butter is partly consumed. To obviate an excessive respiration of oxygen, we find that all careful dairymen allow their cows to walk home from the pasture as leisurely as possible. When milk cows are not wintered in sheds or houses in which the necessary degree of warmth is kept up, the oily ingredients of the milk are consumed in sustaining animal heat. Swill-milk men promote the secretion of milk in their cows by feeding them with hot sawdust; but this description of food has a bad effect on the digestive organs, and produces diseases of various kinds, of which the stultal malady is a loathsome example.

Horae Hoe.

The fact is, we must give up hand hoeing. A good steel-toothed cultivator, with a strong, steady horse, and a careful driver is worth a dozen hand hoes among either corn or potatoes. It is like to see a man putting through a bill of motions that have been handed down from the days before cultivators were invented. They have been useful then, but are now entirely unnecessary. There is work enough to be done on a farm without wasting time in such a tedious performance. Let the land be well plowed, and the surface be harrowed and rolled, until it is as mellow as a garden before planting, and little hand hoeing will be needed.

I think an improvement could be made in the form of our cultivators. If the outside tooth, that runs nearest the hill, had a straight steel blade with a knife at the bottom turned inside, and a little backwards, so as to cut off the weeds, the cultivator could be run without an inch of the young corn without disturbing it, or throwing up any dirt. Such horse hoes or "scuffles" are used in England among the rows of turnips, and can be guided much straighter than anything we have. With an ordinary cultivator tooth, or even with the inverted mould-board on the Remington horse hoe, it is not easy to see how close you can run to the hill without disturbing it.—J. Harris in American Agriculturist.

Peas covered not less than six inches deep are said to hold green longer than those planted more shallow.

The peach-blow potato originated with Caleb Shepherd, of old Saratoga, N. Y., about 1850.

Ticks on lambs may be driven from them by an application of Scotch snuff.

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AGE

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SNOW SQUALL.—The rain storm of last night turned into sleet, and this morning the ground was white with snow. This is rather forcing the season.

EXAMINATION.—The teachers' examination on Saturday was well attended, and lasted nearly all day. We understand that nineteen certificates were issued on that occasion.

CONCERT.—The celebrated Hutchinson family will give one of their popular entertainments at Teutonia Hall tomorrow—Wednesday—evening. They will have a full house.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mr. L. N. COUNTRYMAN opened his select school in Edison Block yesterday. He is an old teacher, and, if suitably encouraged, will make a permanent arrangement.

RETURNED.—We notice quite a number of our returned soldiers in town, most of them from the cavalry, recently discharged. They have done citizen's attire, and the blue suits are fast becoming among the things that were. Welcome home.

MAILS.—Last week we were without any eastern mails from Monday morning until Saturday night, owing to a break in the La Crosse Railway. Why they could not have been forwarded by some other route we cannot conceive. This is decidedly worse than staging.

WHEAT.—This staple has taken a sudden rise, and sales have been freely made at \$1.35 to \$1.40. The advance is caused by the scarcity in eastern markets, and by the operations of speculators. The dealers bid fair to recover the losses of last spring, and something beside. Now is the time to sell.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of this city commenced their spring term on Monday, with the following list of teachers:

First Ward.—Miss Maggie McHugh.
Second Ward.—Mrs. G. S. Haselstine, Miss A. Turnbull, and Mrs. M. M. Price.
Third Ward.—Miss N. Van Hoesen.
Vermillion.—Miss L. Altherton.

The term will continue two and a half months.

BUILDING.—There is a good deal of building going on in town this spring, more than has been done for several years past, and many of the dwellings will be of a substantial character, and an ornament to the city. The demand for houses is very great, and new comers experience unusual difficulty in securing suitable tenements. Rents are high, and little prospect of being any lower for some time to come.

PERSONAL.—Gov. MARSHALL and CHAS. McILWATH, esq., two of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the state lunatic asylum, were in town yesterday, and were driven out to the Vermillion and over one of the handsomest building sites in Minnesota. They seemed very much pleased with our town and its surroundings.

Our friend PIERRE DUFREUX, esq., of Wabasha, is in town for a few days, and may be found dispensing the good things of this life at the old stand.

By a notice given elsewhere it will be seen that our friend OESTERICH has made the most successful trip of the season, and all done on the sly. We extend to him and his our best wishes.

RIVER NEWS.—The water is still falling at the rate of ten inches per day, and the bottoms opposite are fast coming in sight. The prospect is good for a fair stage of water all summer.

The shipment of wheat and flour from this port has been very large, and barges are in good demand. But little wheat is coming in now, the farmers being busy with their seedling.

GARDNER & MELOY have been appointed agents of the popular Northern Line of boats, and St. Louis shippers will always find them at their post ready to accommodate to the best of their ability.

We understand that the city authorities of St. Paul have generously remitted one-half of the usual wharfage the coming season to the Sucker State, for her persevering efforts to be the first through boat landing there. No wonder the city debt is so great, if that is the way they throw away their money!

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Our new health officers are bestirring themselves, as will be seen by the following report:

The board of health of the city of Hastings having met at the office of the health officer of said city, on the 24th day of April, 1886, and organized, they made personal examination of that portion of the city embraced within Eddy, Fourth, and Tyler Streets and the levee. They reported to the city council that some of the butchers of the city slaughter calves, sheep, and other small animals, within their shops or yards adjoining, and that in many localities in this district there were accumulations of animal and vegetable matter, disgusting

and luthsome to the sight and smell, which will, in the opinion of this board, endanger the health of the city. Therefore,

Resolved. In order to more effectually abate these nuisances and cleanse the city that is the opinion of this board, that it will be necessary to open ditches, or water drains, and respectfully recommend to the city council that a drain be opened from the south-west corner of Vermillion and Second Streets to the south-west corner of Ramsey and Second Streets, thence across Second Street to the levee. Also, that a drain be opened from the east line of lot three in block nineteen, along the south side of Third Street, to the east line of Tyler Street, and from thence to the levee.

Resolved further. That all manure heaps, contents of out-houses, pig sties, and all other accumulations of filth, should be immediately removed, and that disinfectants, such as lime, or chloride of lime, should be freely used in out-houses and other filthy localities.

And said board hereby give notice to the owners or occupants of lots or blocks included within the district above described, and extending as far south as Seventh Street, to remove all accumulations of filth from their premises before the tenth day of May next.

WM. THORNE,
Chairman Board of Health.
Hastings, April 24th, 1886.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MUES has a standing announcement to "walk in" on his door. By so doing you will discover some of the best bargains ever offered in this county. Try it and see.

ARNE NESELOF, of Prescott, has taken possession of the Tontine, and refitted and re-furnished it in the most approved style. Call in, and Doc. will fix you up something nice.

MACOMBER has received the first installment of his spring goods, and has more on the road. Call and see his assortment. No charge for showing goods, and every thing warranted.

Remember the brown store when purchasing your supplies of groceries, etc. They keep good articles, and sell at fair prices. YANZ & BROSSON stand among the foremost of our business men.

NEWMAN, in Union Block, still continues to deal out fancy and staple dry goods by the wagon load, and has plenty more on the way. It will pay to call and see his variety before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. LANCASTER is receiving her spring styles, and invites the attention of the public to the same. She still retains the services of Miss BROWNING and Miss SHERRMAN, whose taste and skill are of the highest order. Their work is always neatly done, and never fails to please.

INSURANCE.—Insure your property in a reliable company, and you will avoid much anxiety and perhaps loss. The Phoenix of Hartford is the company for dwellings, and offers as low rates on good risks as any bogus or unsound institution. Capital and surplus, \$1,000,790.33. They paid losses during 1885 to the amount of \$410,613.91, and promptly, too. Insure in the Phoenix. Office in Exchange Block up stairs. 49-1f

MARRIED.
In Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. Mr. Taubert, Mr. COLEMAN OESTERICH, of this city, and Miss SOPHIE KASTNER, of the former place.

HASTINGS LUMBER MARKET.
Corrected weekly by COWLES & LITTLE.

Common Lumber, \$15 00/100 ft. No. 1.	\$25 00
Fencing, 10 00/100 ft. No. 2.	30 00
Flouring, 20 00/100 ft. No. 1.	3 00
Siding, 20 00/100 ft. No. 1.	3 00
Boards, 3 00/100 ft. No. 1.	18 00

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BANKING FUNDS.	
U. S. Notes.	Minnesota.
U. S. National Bank.	U. S. Demand Notes.
U. S. National Bank.	U. S. Demand Notes.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
Hastings, May 1, 1886.

WHEAT, per bushel.	1 00 1/2
RYE, per bushel.	50 1/2
BARLEY, per bushel.	45 1/2
POTATOES, per bushel.	25 1/2
ONIONS, per bushel.	10 1/2
BEANS, per bushel.	10 1/2
PEAS, per bushel.	10 1/2
WHEAT, per bushel.	1 00 1/2
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ONIONS, per bushel.	10 1/2
BEANS, per bushel.	10 1/2
PEAS, per bushel.	10 1/2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUSTICE BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, singly or by the hundred.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPPERS, for sale at this office by the dozen or hundred.

Irving Todd,
Versicherungs-Agent.
Hastings, Feb. 6, 1886. 43-1f

Irving Todd's
Accidens-Druckerei.
Hastings, Feb. 10, 1886. 44-1f

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
W. P. STANLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,
TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1886. 39-1f

ENNIS & ROBINSON,
Land Agents,
and dealers in real estate. Will buy and sell lands, pay taxes, etc., in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. Improved farms and pine lands for sale. Terms made known upon application, either by letter or at their office in Exchange Block, on Second Street. ELI ROBINSON.
Hastings, Nov. 13, 1885. 31-1f

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES FORGOTTEN TO GROW UP THE MOST FAVORABLE FROM THREE TO FIVE WEEKS BY USING DR. SERRIGE'S RESTORATIVE CAPILLARY, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, restoring the hair to its natural color, and making it grow again in its original fullness, firmness, and beauty. It teaches how to reduce in size the hands and feet; produce corpulence or the reverse; remove superfluous hair; cure eruptions, warts, and moles; renew your age, cure drunkenness, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., how to fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person you may choose, together with other useful and valuable information. No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address to the publisher, and receive by return mail a copy of this valuable work in sealed envelope free of charge. Address: BERGER, SMITH & CO., Chemists, 2-6m 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.—THE GUIDE TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY. It teaches how to remove tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, warts, patches, eruptions, and all impurities of the skin; how to enamel the skin, leaving it white and clear as alabaster; how to produce the fullest development of the female form (as practised by the French), causing the bust to grow round and full, and if the form has been lost by padding, lacing, or maternity, restoring it to its original fullness, firmness, and beauty. It teaches how to reduce in size the hands and feet; produce corpulence or the reverse; remove superfluous hair; cure eruptions, warts, and moles; renew your age, cure drunkenness, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., how to fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person you may choose, together with other useful and valuable information. No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address to the publisher, and receive by return mail a copy of this valuable work in sealed envelope free of charge. Address: BERGER, SMITH & CO., Chemists, 2-6m 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon-Dentist, Hastings.
Main Office north side Sec-
ond Street, between Ramsey and Sibley
Streets, over Norrish's store. 32-1f

C. W. CROSBY,
Justice of the Peace,
Writes deeds, mortgages, bonds, leases,
assignments, affidavits, bills of sale, let-
ters, etc., etc. Copying and miscellaneous
writing done to order and at low rates.

Back pay, bounty, and pension blanks
on hand and all information pertaining to
the same freely given on application, ac-
knowledgments, etc., taken at the residence
if requested. Will also attend to the col-
lection of notes and accounts. Office in
post-office building, up stairs, Second Street,
Hastings, Minn. 43-1f

PROSPECTUS
or
The Conservator,
HASTINGS, MINN.

Vol. VI. Commences April 17, 1886.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Conservator is the spiciest weekly
paper in the state, and its large circula-
tion in this and adjacent counties presents
inducements to advertisers which can not
be found elsewhere.

\$2 per Annum, in Advance.
Fifty-two numbers for two dollars, or
3 and 11-13 cents per week, and no deduc-
tion for holidays, etc. The cheapest paper,
considering every thing, in the West. No
family in the vicinity should be without it.
The market reports every week are
alone worth more than the subscription
price.

JOB PRINTING.
Connected with the establishment is the
most complete job office between Wabasha
and St. Paul, which is turning out a
superior style of work at low rates and at
short notice. Call and examine specimens.

For subscriptions, advertising, or job
work address
The Conservator,
Hastings, Minn.
43-1f

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN
To sell the following valuable Southern
Historical:
I.—
SOUTHERN
HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By E. A. POLLARD, editor of the Richmond
Examiner. 2 Vols. 8vo., about 675 pages
each. \$3.50 per Vol. With twenty
splendid steel portraits. This is the only
complete and authentic history of the
southern side published, extending as it
does from the beginning of the war to the
final surrender of the confederate armies.
Mr. Pollard's prominent position in the
confederacy has enabled him to prepare a
work unequalled in accuracy and interest,
and which is every where acknowledged
to be the
Standard Southern History.

It should find a place in every library.
II.—
SOUTHERN GENERALS.
Their Lives and Campaigns.

By Capt. W. PARKER SMITH, with seven
splendid steel portraits. 1 Vol. 12mo., 8vo.,
600 pages, \$4.00. Containing biog-
raphies of the distinguished southern gen-
erals, with full and graphic accounts of
the various campaigns in which they were
engaged. It is a most important and in-
teresting volume, and has been prepared
with the utmost care and thoroughness.

III.—
Life, Services, and Campaigns of
STONEWALL JACKSON.

By a Virginian. 1 Vol. 12mo.; 325 pages;
\$1.50. With authentic portraits of Jack-
son, and his successor, Ewell, on steel.
This is the only authentic history of this
distinguished leader which has been writ-
ten. It has been prepared from official
reports, contemporary narratives, and per-
sonal acquaintance, and is complete and
full.

IV.—
The Raids and Romance of
MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

By Mrs. Sally Rochester Ford, with steel
portrait of Gen. Morgan. 1 Vol. 12mo.,
425 pages. \$1.75. A complete history of
this daring officer, none which they were
interesting than fiction.

V.—
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.
Disseminated in Literature.

1 Vol. 8vo., 511 pages. \$3.50. Illustrated
with splendid portraits, on steel, from
life.

Mrs. Octavia Walton Le Vert,
Mrs. Maria J. McIntosh,
Mrs. Rosa Vermer Johnson,
Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie,
Miss Augusta J. Evans,
Mrs. L. Virginia French,
Marion Harland,

and containing full biographical sketches
and specimen extracts from the most
celebrated writings in prose and verse,
of 35 distinguished literary women of the
South.

All the above works are having an im-
mense sale, and agents are doing splen-
dily everywhere. Many are making from
\$10 to \$15 a day.

We want an agent in every town in the
southern states. Returned soldiers, ladies,
teachers, and others will find this most
profitable employment.

Exclusive territory given, and liberal
inducements offered to canvassers.
For full particulars, address
C. B. BROWN, Publisher,
48-1w 640 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Financial crisis compel us to sell in the
course of six months
\$250,000—\$250,000
worth of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond
Rings, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing
Machines, Silver Ware, etc.
All to be disposed of at
One Dollar Each
Without regard to value! And not to
be paid for until you know what you are
to receive. After receiving the article, if
it does not please you, you can return it
and your money will be refunded.

The stock comprises amongst other ar-
ticles, splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver
Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies,
Pearls, Garnets and other Stones, solitaires
and in clusters, ladies sets of Jewelry,
comprising Pins and Ear-Rings of the most
fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones
of every variety, together with a large as-
ortment of Gold and Enamelled and Pearl
Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the
most beautiful patterns, Gents Bosom and
Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of
Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head-
dresses, Combs, Charms, etc.

In consequence of the great stagnation
of trade in the manufacturing districts of
France and England, a large quantity of
valuable Jewelry, originally intended for
European market, has been sent off for
sale in this country, and must be sold at
greatly reduced prices. Under these circum-
stances the "Watch & Gold Jewelry Co." have
resolved upon
AN APPORTIONMENT
subject to the following regulations:

Certificates of the various articles are
first put into envelopes, sealed up and mix-
ed; and when ordered, are taken out with-
out regard to choice, and sent by mail,
thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt
of the certificate, you will see what you
are to have, and then it is at your option
to send the dollar and take the article or
not. Purchasers may thus obtain a piano,
melodeon, sewing machine, gold watch,
diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on
our list for one dollar. Send 25 cents for
a certificate. In all transactions by mail, we
shall charge for forwarding the certificates,
paying postage, and doing the business
25 cents each, which must be enclosed
when the certificate is sent for.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every town
and county in the country, and those ac-
cording to such will be allowed ten cents
on every certificate ordered by them provided
their remittance amount to \$1. Agents
will collect 25 cents for every certificate,
and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or
postage stamps. Agents remitting at once
\$30 will be entitled to a beautiful silver
watch, and also 200 certificates.

Please write your name, town, county,
and state plainly, and address to
WATERMAN WATCH-JEWELRY COMPANY,
51-5m 36 Liberty St., New York.

CLOSING OUT SALE
of the
Neufchatel Watch Co.

Owing to the failure and sudden close
of the works and business of the Neu-
fchatel Watch Co. a large number of the
watches, manufactured especially for the
United States, being heavy, first-class
time keepers, intended to stand under any
and sudden changes of temperature, are
left in our hands for immediate sale. As
agents of the company, we are obliged to
dispose of this stock for cash, in the
shortest possible time. We have, there-
fore, decided on the plan annexed, as the
one that will be productive of the desired
result. This plan gives every one an op-
portunity of obtaining first-class time-
keepers at a price that all can command.
As every certificate represents a watch,
there are no blanks, and every one who
pays now as it always has, on the instanta-
neity of the retail price at least; and, if at
all fortunate, one to wear with pride through
life.

Remittances may be made at our risk in
registered letters or by express, or post-
office orders and drafts payable to our
order, and we guarantee a safe return.
This insurance, safe delivery and sure re-
turn to every patron.

We warrant every watch as represented,
and satisfaction is guaranteed in every
instance. Knowing the worth of the stock,
and the price has been placed at the very low
figure in order to insure immediate sale;
and all who desire to improve the oppor-
tunity should make early application.

HAZARD, MOORE, & CO.,
303 Broadway, New York.

The following splendid list of fine
watches and chains, worth \$350,000, to be
sold for
TEN DOLLARS EACH.

121 gold hunting chronometers.	\$75 to \$250
122 gold hunting chronometers.	150 to 325
123 gold hunting chronometers.	150 to 325
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THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

Literary Notices.
THE AMERICAN CONFLICT: A History of the Great Rebellion. By Horace Greeley, editor of *The New York Tribune*. Chicago: Geo. & C. W. Sherwood, 10 Madison Street.

We regard this as the standard history of the American rebellion, and in its character and scope it has no competitor among the histories of the war. Mr. Greeley's treatment of the subject is honest, impartial, thorough, and straight forward. Public men and political parties are permitted to define their own positions, in speeches, letters, and platforms. All his statements are well fortified with statistical proof and copious notes; he goes to the root and source, and with the hand of a master, traces the growing conflict through the entire period of our national life. His style is vigorous and inspiring, and in point of typographical execution and beauty of embellishments is a work of the highest order. It should find a place in every library. Vol. I. is ready for delivery, and Vol. II. nearly prepared. Sold only by subscription.

The Galaxy.—We have received the first number of this illustrated magazine, published fortnightly, by the American News Company, 119 Nassau Street, New York, at \$3 per volume of twelve numbers. It contains the opening chapters of Claverings, by Anthony Trollope, and Archie Lovell, by Mrs. Edwards, besides a variety of entertaining reading. Its typographical appearance is unexceptionable, and its cover a new and unique style. *The Galaxy* bids fair to become quite popular with the public.

Miscellaneous Items.

The president has appointed Gen. Daniel E. Sickles as minister resident at the Hague, in Holland, in place of James S. Pike, resigned.

The editor of an eastern paper says: "We have adopted the eight-hour system in this office. We commence work at eight in the morning, and end work at eight in the evening."

The supreme court of Massachusetts in a case carried before the full bench on demurrers, has decided as follows: A revenue stamp is no part of the note, and need not be copied, nor is the validity of a note affected by the want of a stamp, unless fraudulently omitted.

The *Memphis Post* says that the president and secretary of a great Johnson meeting recently held at Lagrange, Tenn., are the very two men who buried and hung Andrew Johnson in effigy in 1861. It wonders if some of the other members of the meeting were not subscribers to the \$10,000 fund to assassinate Andrew Johnson when he was governor of Tennessee.

George Cruikshank, the famous comic illustrating artist, still lives, hearty and vigorous, at seventy-six years old, a testator among a nation of drinkers. Lately called to exhibit some of his pictures to the queen, he took occasion to preach total abstinence to her, as she still keeps to the English habit, even for the tender sex, of ale or stout at lunch, and sherry or port at dinner. Of course she took his talk kindly, but it will hardly vary her habit.

A vessel will sail from Jones-port, Me., for Jaffa, by the way of Malta, about the middle of next July, loaded with lumber and other building materials, furniture, agricultural implements, and about twenty-five or thirty families, numbering in all about one hundred and twenty persons. Their new home is near Java (the ancient Joppa). It is situated in the midst of orange groves, lemon groves, pomegranate groves, fig trees, grape vines, date trees, and almost every description of oriental fruit and shade trees.

The word monastery affords fourteen anagrams, as follows: "How much there is in a word—monastery, says I; why? that makes nasty Rome; and then I looked at it again, it was evidently more nasty—a very vile place or mean sty. Ay, monster! says I, you are found. What monster! said the Pope. What monster? said I. Why, your own image there, stone Mary. That, he replied, is my one star, my stella Maria, my treasure, my guide! No, said I, you should rather say, my treason. Yet no arms, said he. No, quoth I, quiet may suit best, as long as you have no mastery. I mean money art. No, said he again, those are torn means; and Dan, my senator, will baffle them. I don't know that, said I, but I think one might make no mean story out of this one word—monastery."

About the great letting of mail contracts, about three thousand routes have been concluded. Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri are the states embraced in this regular letting, besides which, there are one hundred or two hundred more of miscellaneous routes, in New England, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and points near there, and which are now let under special advertisements. In some of the states, the proposals were found considerably in advance of those demanded four years ago; in others, offered were made at lower figures, so that, as an average, the entire results are in favor of the department. This is by far the largest letting ever held in the department. The competition throughout was spirited, showing the mail service to be in high credit among men of intelligence, enterprise, and wealth, within the respective states.

The Willow Tree—A Swedish Legend.

There are two kinds of willow; one sticks its twigs and leaves straight up in the air; the other bows them to the ground as it overcomes with sorrow. There was a time, however, when both these willows were alike and grew as other trees do, and put forth their twigs and leaves upward and outward, like the wide-branched oak, the lofty maple, the splendid elm, the beautiful lime tree, and the white birch.

I will now tell you how this change came about, and you will see that there is something in it, because nothing can be false and untrue, neither man nor child, any more than a tree, without producing a change for the worse in it, and cause sorrow for those who love it.

Once upon a time, therefore, there were two willow trees that loved one another, and they stood in all the beauty of their summer foliage, one on each side of their churchyard gate, nodding in the wind. The psalm singing was just over, and the congregation came out of the gate, two and two, and after them came the clergyman talking with his old clerk. But what was come to the old clerk? He was either so deep in conversation, or so set up because he was invited to dine at the parsonage, or else it was the forgetfulness of old age; whatever it might be, however, he went walking on, the congregation went each their several ways, and the old clerk forgot to lock the church door.

"Kikiki!" laughed the magpie that hopped upon the churchyard wall under the willow trees, seeking twigs for her nest. "Kikiki! kikiki!" But there seems to be something queer in that laugh of hers; and while she was hopping up and down, wagging her tail and turning her head from one side to another, she seemed as if she was spying after something particular. And so she was. She was spying after the clergyman and clerk, and for the last glimpse of the congregation as they went along, some one way and some another. "Kikiki!" and away flew the magpie through the open door into the church, and in two seconds came back again with the silver cup in her beak. There fell a few drops of holy wine out of the cup, and wherever they touched the earth up sprang little roses and forget-me-nots.

"These will betray me," said the magpie; and so she flew all around the church till the last drop was out of the cup, and the church was encircled with a garland of flowers. After that she took her way to the leafy willow-tree, and hid the cup where the boughs were thickest.

"Dear willow-tree," said the magpie, "I know that you are very discreet; therefore you must deny that you know anything about the cup, if they come and ask you; and you can swear that you don't, if it is necessary; and if you will, I'll fly up to heaven and fetch some sunshine-gold, and gild the upper side of your leaves, and some moonlight-silver, and silver the underside, so that you will be the handsomest tree in the world."

These were words to be listened to. It was in vain that the other willow-tree said, "Don't do it, dear, don't do it!" The cup was hidden where the boughs were the thickest, and the magpie hopped to the church roof.

The next day the old clerk remembered his neglect and frightened almost out of his wits, ran to the church—and there was a dreadful discovery for him and the clergyman. Away both of them went, as fast as they could go, all through the parish, and everywhere they asked had any body seen the silver cup from the altar.

But no; everybody denied that they knew anything about it, the horses and the cows galloped over the fields, the sheep shook their heads as if they had tears in their eyes, the goats skipped here and there, the raven swore a great oath, because he knew that nobody believed him, the trees waved their branches, and laughed in the caverns of the hills, in short, all nature denied any knowledge of the cup.

Quite in despair, the clergyman and the clerk at length came back to the church and asked the willow-tree. There was a great strife in the heart of the willow-tree, which was felt even down to its roots. Should it speak the truth or not?

The magpie sat on the church roof on one leg, with her head under her wing, every now and then casting up a sidelong glance.

"Can't you give an answer?" said the clergyman, impatiently.

"Why don't you answer his reverence?" said the clerk.

"Kikiki!" laughed the magpie on the church-roof.

As soon as the willow-tree heard the magpie, he lifted up all his branches and his twigs, and declared—declared that he did not know anything at all about the cup.

And what do you think happened? I'll tell you—he could not bring his false branches and twigs down again. They remain erect to this day.

And no sooner were they lifted up in that act of protestation, than the cup was revealed, and the clergyman and the clerk, overjoyed, seized it and carried it back to the church, the door of which, you may be sure, was locked ever after.

When the other willow, however, saw what had happened to his friend, he bowed his head sorrowing to the earth, and thus he has stood weeping ever since.—*Mary Howitt's Tale.*

Cotton spinning was known to the ancients, and more than a thousand years before the Christian cotton cloth was made in India. Muslim take their name from Mosul, a town in Mesopotamia, and the cloth made by the natives of Deca is of such fineness that a single pound of cotton is spun by them into a thread two hundred and fifty miles long. This fineness has been exceeded by British manufacturers, however, who have succeeded in spinning a pound of cotton into a thread nearly four hundred miles long.

The Crooked Pickles.

The sound of brisk steps, directions in subdued tones, the carefully laid table with its china and silver, all confirmed Minnie Warren's whisper, "We've got company. Aren't you glad, Dede? Uncle Aaron's come!" And food Aunt Lucy had granted the inmost wish of her little heart, by allowing her to think herself useful on this great domestic occasion.

"May I get the pickles?"

"Mind and pick out the straight ones, my dear."

"Yes, ma'am," and back she skipped with a plate full, so green, so hard, and sure to be brittle, that even fastidious Aunt Lucy was satisfied.

Minnie dropped into her little chair, watchful for an opportunity "to take a step for auntie," and as she sat, grave lines were drawn upon the serious face, and drew Aunt Lucy's eyes towards her, busy as she was.

"Why did you tell me to get straight pickles, Aunt Lucy?"

"Oh, because they look a little nicer for company. The crooked ones taste as well."

Minnie fell back, pondering the idea she could not express.

"Aunt Lucy?"

"What, dear?"

"Do you love Uncle Aaron better than you do Uncle John? Did you tell me Uncle John was a dear, good man? Aren't they both your brothers, just the same?"

"Indeed they are, and I love them both," answered Miss True, quick tears dimming her glasses.

"But—but—the earnest eyes, the quivering lip, asked permission to go on. Miss True's answer granted it.

"You have made toast, cooked chicken, and put on the prettiest dishes for Uncle Aaron, but when Uncle John was here, you said, 'Never mind, the blue dishes are just as well,' and you didn't tell me to get the straight pickles, either. But, auntie, I am very sure you told me to treat my little playmates just alike."

"Well, Minnie, I knew that Uncle Aaron was more particular about eating than Uncle John. He is used to having things very nice at home, while Uncle John is not."

"I know," chimed in the flexible, expressive child's voice. "I know why—because Uncle John is poor. But, auntie, if he don't get nice things often, won't he like them better when he does?"

The naive home question, but with moist eyes and deprecating tone, was asked of Aunt True. She would have boxed a poor child's ears, but she answered Minnie (would that all of us could be as wise!)

"Dear child, Aunt Lucy was wrong; she loves her brothers just alike, and means to treat them so, and when Uncle John comes again, he shall have a nice supper."

"Yes, and I'll get the straight pickles, too!"

"I don't," said Aunt Lucy, shutting herself into the buttry, while the four years of experience outside walked away with a happy face. "I declare, Lucinda, that child of yours does ask such questions; do you hear her? I shall never see a crooked pickle again without being ashamed of myself. You must be careful; that pickle jar has taught Minnie more about the sin of respect to persons than the whole second chapter of James would have done."

An Excellent Plan.
It is said to be a German insurance custom when a man in that country is suspected of firing his own property to make a forced sale to his insurers, to pay him, in cases where proof is impossible, but his name is forthwith and forever that of Cain among the insurance companies. He is never allowed to return again, but the black list in the possession of all underwriters helps to maintain a perpetual taboo upon the incendiary. In this country, at all times like the present, of a falling market, the underwriters are finding adjustment of losses increasing on their hands. The coincidence is one of a class that is highly significant. Many insurance companies frequently pay losses by fire when they have good reason to believe that the parties have themselves caused the fires. They do this because of the expense of resisting payments, and the suspicion that attaches to companies that do not promptly pay all losses without questioning. We think they would do well to adopt the German custom referred to.

There is nothing sheds so good a light upon the human mind as endeavor. It was called whiteness by the ancients to denote its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable virtues. The man whose opinions make the deepest impression upon his fellow man, whose friendship is instinctively sought when all others have proved faithless, is not the man whose brilliant orations, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmute the heart's real feeling, pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim deeper homage in that silent reverence which mind pays to virtue.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself, and is not confined to partial views, or to one particular object. And if at last all should be lost it has saved itself—its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is its best physician.

Exercise for the city clerks—a run on the banks.

The Letter of Introduction.

Two little boys were standing at a gate. They were both the same age; but one of them was finely and tastefully dressed, while the clothes of the other were coarse and ragged. It was in the autumn. The hucksters were busy in the cornfield, and from the strip of woods beyond floated out the sound of the woodcutter's axe.

"Have you not better clothes, Benny?" asked the well-dressed boy.

"No, I haven't, Johnny."

"Why don't you get better ones?"

"Because I can't. I have no money."

"That is bad, Benny. Are you going to school this winter?"

"I guess not, Johnny. I must stay out, and do such little jobs as I can find to do. I would like to go to school very much. I wish I knew as much as you do, Johnny."

"Pooh! I don't know anything. I am sorry for you. I am glad that I am better off, but that don't make me feel proud. God made you as good as I am, if your clothes are ragged."

Benny took his little friend by the hand. A tear glistened in his eye.

"You have always been kind to me, Johnny Allen," said he. "You have never booed at me, nor taunted me, like the other boys. So I have sometimes taken up your queries, and I will stand by you when we are men."

"Look here, Benny! How would you like to work on a farm all winter? Good clothes, enough to eat, a little pocket-money, a nice family to live with, and plenty of work!"

"I would like that."

"Then I can help you. It just occurred to me. My Uncle Abbott wants a little boy on his farm. I will give you a letter to him."

To day afterward, Benny stood in front of Uncle Abbott, awaiting a reply. Uncle Abbott was a pleasant looking old man, not yet stooped, but with hair quiet gray. He put on his spectacles, opened John Allen's letter, and read as follows:

"MEADOW BROOK, Oct. 9 Eighteen 45.

"Uncle Abbott THIS IS Benny He is a good boy. He is poor & has no Home Please Keep Him & give him work."

"Your nephew,"

"John Allen."

Now, Johnny was a small boy, and not so well looked as Benny appeared him to be. But, notwithstanding the spelling, misuse of capitals, and want of punctuation, the letter of introduction was sufficient. Uncle Abbott gave Benny a home for a number of years.

It was an October night, in Philadelphia. The air was as cold as November. It was late, and there was not much noise on the streets. In a cozy room sat a man. He looked careworn and haggard. He stood his knee with his hands. His wife, a beautiful woman, stood beside him, smoothing his hair and speaking words of encouragement to him.

"It is no use, Belle," he groaned. "If I cannot command ten thousand dollars by to-morrow noon, I must go to the wall. The banks are tight; there is no money to be negotiated for on these terms. I am a ruined man."

"Perhaps this may be of use to you," said his wife, handing him a slip of paper.

He went to the lamp, and read as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9th, '65.

"First National Bank, Philadelphia—Pay to John Allen, or order, ten thousand dollars."

"BENJAMIN BERNICK."

"Belle, what does this mean? It is a check for ten thousand dollars. Who is Benjamin Bernick?"

"The gentleman stopped here to-day. You were not in. He felt sorry, and left the check and this note."

"My Old Friend Johnny Allen!"

"While in city to-day, I heard that the failure of your bank would seriously affect you. Do you remember the letter of introduction you gave me to your Uncle Abbott? It was exactly twenty years ago. A few years ago I bought land in Venango County. It proved to have oil on it, and I am quite a rich man. If the accompanying check will aid you any, please use it. You can make it right some time."

"Your friend,"

"Benny."

John Allen cried. John Allen kissed his wife, and his wife kissed him. John Allen did not go to the wall, which means to break up. And all on account of that mis-spelt letter of twenty years before.—*Little Corporal.*

A mother who was in the habit of asking her children before they retired at night what they had done to make others happy, found her two twin daughters silent. The question was repeated. "I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother; only one of my schoolmates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her and ran to kiss her; so she said I was good. That is all, dear mother."

The other spoke still more timidly. "A little girl, who sat with me on the bench at school, has lost a little brother. I saw that while she studied her lesson she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good."

"Come to my arms, my darlings," said the mother; "to rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep, is to obey our blessed Redeemer."

The biggest "April fooling" this year was at New Orleans. A tight rope was stretched across the street from the tops of two of the tallest houses, and thousands of people thronged the neighborhood for hours to see the acrobats cross on it. After long and patient waiting the crowd recollected the date, and made tracks for home.

How to Eat Wisely.

If the following advice with reference to eating, given by Dr. Hall, in his journal, were always observed, it would save a large amount of physical suffering and many a large doctor's bill:

1. Never sit down to the table with an anxious or disturbed mind; better a hundredfold intermit that meal, for there will then be that much more food in the world for hungrier stomachs than yours; and besides, eating under such circumstances can only and will always prolong and aggravate the condition of things.

2. Never sit down to a meal after any intense mental effort; for physical and mental injury are inevitable, and no man has a right to deliberately injure body, mind, and estate.

3. Never go to a full table during bodily exhaustion—designated by some as being worn out, tired to death, used up, done over, and the like. The wisest thing you can do under these circumstances is to take a cracker and cup of warm tea, either black or green, and no more. In ten minutes you will feel a degree of refreshment and liveliness which will be pleasantly surprising to you; not of the transient kind which a glass of liquor affords, but permanent; for the tea gives prompt stimulus and a little strength, and, before it subsides, nutriment begins to be drawn from the sugar and cream and bread, thus allowing the body gradually and by safe degrees to regain its usual vigor. Then, in a couple of hours, you may eat a full meal, provided it does not bring it later than two hours before sundown; if later then eat nothing for that day in addition to the cracker and tea, and the next day you will feel a freshness and vigor not recently known.

No reader will require to be advised a second time who will make a trial as above, whilst it is a fact of observation among intelligent physicians that eating heartily under bodily exhaustion is not unfrequently the cause of alarming and painful illness, and sometimes sudden death. These things being so, let every family make it a point to assemble with family boards with kindly feelings, at a cheerful humor, and a courteous spirit; and let that member of it beset from the ought-to-be-blessed union, by sultry silence, or impatient look, or angry tone, or complaining tongue.

Eat in thankful gladness, or away with you to the kitchen, your graces, churl, you ungrateful lot that you are. There was a grand and good philosophy in the old time custom of having a buffoon or music at the dinner table.

Musical Education.
If I were the father of a family, all the members of it should learn music. All most all children have naturally good ears, and can catch tunes easily; and, strange to say, they are able to master the mysteries of time much better at an early age than they do later.

Both girls and boys should be taught to play on the piano-forte, which, although it wants power to melt one sound into another—that touching human effect which some instruments have—it is invaluable as bringing almost every variety of music within reach, and permitting one, through arrangements and adaptations, to become acquainted, to a certain degree, with nearly all the thoughts of the great composers. At a more advanced age I would have them learn the grammar of music, thorough bass and harmony. The knowledge of the principles under which the greatest men worked, and the examination of the men in which they worked, would be a study of great interest. Those of my children who were great musical geniuses would only build the better for building upon such a foundation; and those who were not, having been taught by their early studies what real greatness is, and by their early studies what real littleness is, also, in default of the charm of talent, would probably achieve that of modesty, and instead of becoming forest execrations, would resign themselves to being intelligent and understanding listeners—of which the world stands greatly in need.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Women.
Theodore Parker, in one of his sermons, uttered the following remarks touching women:

There are three classes of women. First, domestic drudges who are wholly taken up in the material details of their housekeeping and child-rearing. Their housekeeping is a trade, and no more; and after they have done that, there is no more they can do. In New England it is a small class, getting less every year.

Next, there is a domestic class, wholly taken up with the vain show that delights the eye and ear. They are ornaments of the estate. Similar toys, I suppose, will one day be more cheaply manufactured at Paris, Nuernberg, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and other toy shops in Europe, out of wax, papier-mache, and sold in Boston at the haberdashery's by the dozen. These ask nothing beyond their functions as dolls, and have all attempts to elevate woman-kind.

But there are domestic women, who order a house, and are not mere drudges, adorn it, and are not mere dolls, but women. Some of these—a great many of them—conjoin the useful of the drudge and the beautiful of the doll into one womanhood, and have a great deal left besides. They are not wholly taken up with their functions as housekeeper, wife, and mother.

The artist's palette is greatly enriched by the color maker, who obtains his brightest suggestions from flower tints, and is consequently enabled to imitate more closely those brilliant colors Nature has so beautifully scattered among her choice flowers.

A musical artist, being asked if he had composed anything lately, replied, "my last work was a composition with my creditors."

AGRICULTURAL.

Leached and Unleached Ashes.

We have been repeatedly met with the assertion, from time to time, that unleached ashes were more valuable as a manure than leached ashes. Thinking that some reason might be given for an opinion so widely at variance with what had seemed to us as the true theory, we have been led, of late, to examine the whole subject a little more critically.

The generally received impression among farmers has been that the most important element in ashes was the potash, while they have overlooked the fact that the silica or sand in plants was quite as necessary to the growth of plants as the potash. The stalks of wheat, corn, hops, and other plants require silica in their composition. They will not grow without it and produce fruit. But here comes a difficulty. Silica, or sand, will not dissolve in pure water, as we all know, but how, then, does it become food for plants. If silica is mixed with potash, we can melt it in a furnace and form glass. If it is mixed with potash and held in water or steam, it will dissolve a portion of it. So when ashes are leached, a portion of the silica is rendered soluble by the potash, and thus the silica, potash, lime, and other elements are already in a state of solution and ready to be used as food for plants. But unleached ashes are not in that condition, their elements are as it were separated from each other, and their action in the soils is slow at first, but will undoubtedly last longer than leached ashes. Acting on this principle, we have thought that experiments should be instituted by saturating unleached ashes with water, two or three weeks before using them, making use of just water enough so as not to have it run off in the form of lye. We cannot but think that they would prove a most powerful manure, and we recommend a trial of unleached ashes by our farmers in the manner we here suggest.—*Maine Farmer.*

Washing Sweated Horses.
A correspondent of *The London Field* answers an inquiry whether it is a safe practice to wash sweated horses in cold water. He says he has adopted it, and with beneficial results, both in summer and in winter. After washing, the animal should be rubbed dry as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub-down, and be clothed in the ordinary manner. If horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far less common.

What is more refreshing to a man after a hard day's shooting, or other laborious exercise, than a warm or cold bath? And I believe it to be equally so to the horse. To the tired hunter, a warm food-bath and fomentation, if the animal is sufficiently quiet, is most refreshing. With gentle treatment, most horses can be used to almost anything. Some years ago I visited the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. There, as I was informed—and at the time myself witnessed the operation—every horse, summer and winter, was washed from head to foot with cold water, after returning from work, no matter whether it had been out one hour or six. A regular bath-house, cold water, and plenty of it, two men after the ablution, scraping, scrubbing, etc.; a kind of web cloth was thrown over to admit of evaporation, and the horse was afterwards rubbed down and clothed as usual in the course of an hour or two. We cannot all have such appliances, but still I consider the plan rational and conducive to the health of the horse, if only ordinary care is taken.

The Lettuce.
The Romans esteemed this vegetable a clearer of the senses. They were anciently eaten at the conclusion of their supper; but in the time of Domitian they changed this order, and served them with the first courses of their feast. The wild lettuce, as well as the cultivated, was used medicinally by the Romans; and Paladius, a Greek physician, notices their culture in his treatise on favae. We find no attempt made to cultivate the lettuce in England until the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1562; but in 1597 Gerard gives us an account of eight kinds of lettuce that were then cultivated in England.

He says, "Lettuce maketh a pleasant salad, being eaten raw with vinegar, oil, and a little salt; but if it be boiled, it is sooner digested, and nourisheth more." He adds, "It is served in these days, and these countries, at the beginning of supper, and eaten first before any other meat; but, notwithstanding, it may now and then be eaten at both those times to the health of the body; for, taken before meat, it doth many times stir up appetite; and eaten after supper, it keepeth away drunkenness, which cometh by the wine; and that is by reason that it stancheth the vapors from rising up into the head."

He says, "Lettuce cooleth a hot stomach, called the heart-burning," etc.

It is stated as a new discovery that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruit trees and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow to nearly double the size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted from this treatment. Old nails thrown into water and left to rust there will impart to it all the necessary qualities for forcing vegetation as described.—*British Medical Journal.*

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are.

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Strange, But True.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail, free of charge, by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 40-ly 831 Broadway, New York.

Errors of Youth.
A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by his experience and his warning can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
40-ly No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

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To all who desire it, will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and all throat and lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is the benefit of the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, free by return mail, will please address
Rev. E. W. A. WILSON,
40-ly Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

Know Thy Destiny.
MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English astrologer, clairvoyant, and psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, New York. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometron, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications, strictly confidential. Address, in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, postoffice box 228, Hudson, New York. 2-6m

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A well selected stock of
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, ETC., ETC.
Canned and Dried Fruits,
Best quality of
Tobacco and Cigars.
LOW FOR CASH.
Hastings, Feb. 6th, 1886. 42-1f

WHAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER?

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have received the largest and best selected stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Canned and Dried Fruits, Cigars, Liquors, Bitters, Wines and Champagnes

ever offered to the trade in this part of Minnesota. They want to see you at their store. No trouble to show goods.
To the wholesale trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.
To the retail trade can only say, we want to deal fairly and squarely, and will do so. We will not be undersold.
32-1f
DRAPER & BALLARD,

MOORHOUSE & MERRILL.

Dealers in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Hastings, Minn.

Staple groceries, confectionery, wood-eat, ware, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., etc., constantly on hand Agents for Dundas Flour.
Store on Second Street, next to post-office. Goods conveyed to all parts of the city free of charge.
Hastings, May 30, 1886. 8-1f

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Speaking his Mind.
Old Deacon Hobhouse had a habit of frequently talking aloud. Especially if any matter troubled him, he had to talk it over with himself before his peace of mind could be restored. One day he was alone in his barn, picking hay from the confound to the mow, when his neighbor Stevens went to find him. Stevens heard a voice and listened. It was the deacon, talking to himself. He was condemning, in the strongest terms, the extravagance of the minister's wife.

"She sets a worse example than Satan!" exclaimed the deacon, by way of climax.

Having freed his mind, he was preparing to come down the loft, when Stevens glided out of the barn, and came in again just as the deacon landed on the door.

"How d'ye do, deacon?" cried Stevens. "I want to borrow your half-bushel of corn or two."

"O, sartin, sartin," said the deacon. The measure was put in the neighbor's hand, and he departed.

It was a peaceful community—the minister's wife was an excellent woman, notwithstanding her love of finery, and Deacon Hobhouse was of all men the least disposed to make trouble in the society. Hence the sensation which was produced when the report circulated that he had used almost blasphemous language in speaking of that amiable lady. The sweetest tempered woman in the town, she was to hear of a grave and influential deacon declaring that "she sets a worse example than Satan."

The minister's wife, whose ear was in due time reached by the report, felt in a high degree incensed and sent her husband to find the honest old man.

The latter was astonished when told of the charge against him.

"I never said so," he solemnly averred. "You are quite positive that you never did," said the minister.

"Heaven knows! It's as false as can be!" exclaimed the deacon. "Whatever thoughts I may have had about your wife's extravagance—and I am free to say I do think she has set our wives and daughters a running after new bonnets and shawls and such articles—whenever thoughts I've had, though, I've kept 'em to myself; I never mentioned 'em to a living soul, never!"

The good man's earnestness quite convinced the minister that he had been falsely reported. It was therefore necessary to dig to the root of the scandal. Mrs. Brown, who had told the minister's wife, had heard Mr. Jones say that Mr. Adams, said Deacon Hobhouse said so; and Mr. Adams, being applied to, stated that he had the report from Stevens, so said that he had heard the deacon say so. Stevens was accordingly brought up for examination, and confronted with the deacon.

"It's an outrageous falsehood!" said the deacon. "You know, Stevens, I never opened my lips to you on the subject—not to any other man."

"I heard you say," remarked Stevens, coolly, "that the minister's wife sets a worse example than Satan; and I can take my oath of it."

"When I where?" demanded the excited deacon.

"In your barn," replied Stevens, "when I went to borrow your half-bushel."

"There never was such a lie! Stevens—Stevens," said the quivering deacon—"you know—"

"Wait till I explain," interrupted Stevens. "When I was up on the scaffold pitching hay and talking to myself, I thought it too good to keep; so, just for the joke, I told what I heard you say."

The deacon scratched his head, looked humbled, and admitted that he might, in that way, have used the language attributed to him. To avoid trouble in the society, he afterwards went to apologize to the minister's wife.

"You must consider," said he, "that I was talking to myself, and when I talk to myself I am apt to speak my mind very freely."

Mr. Snoodle never told a lie, but used to relate this. "He was standing one day before a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeish, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of either of them."

A clergyman on one occasion received no foe for marrying a pious woman, and meeting them several months after in a social gathering, took up the baby and exclaimed: "I believe I have a mortgage on this child!" Baby's father, rather than have an explanation before the company, quietly handed over a \$5 bill.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Daniel E. Eyre,
Dealer in

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
WOODEN WARE,
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods were purchased expressly for this market, and at figures that defy competition. Every thing sold at one price, and for cash only. Thankful for past patronage, will endeavor to merit a continuance. At the old stand, corner of Ramsey and Second Streets. Call in.
20-1f Hastings, Oct. 24, 1885. D. E. EYRE.

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures, Alcohol, Pure Wines and Liquors, Trusses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles,
And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class drugstore.

Agent for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.
J. E. FINCH.
Hastings, March 22, 1885. 50-1f

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J. M. BORRER, R. MORRISON, C. F. REEVE.
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Successors to Cooley, Carver & Co.

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Commission Merchants,
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F. A. REUSS & CO.

General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
53 South Main Street,
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Messrs. GARDNER & MELOR,
47-6m* Hastings, Minn.

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Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Produce, and Agents for
Thrashing Machines and Reapers
Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Agents
Hastings, May 20, 1884. 6-1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS.

Is now fully organized for the transaction of a general banking business with a capital of \$100,000. The bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, etc., etc.
S. G. RENTZ, President.
Stephen Gardner, Vice President.
L. S. FOLLETT, Cashier.
S. G. RENTZ, L. S. FOLLETT, Stephen Gardner, H. M. PRINGLE, A. W. GARDNER.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1886. 22-1f

PRINTING, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

promptly executed at THE CONSERVATOR JOB OFFICE. Call and examine specimens. Orders by mail carefully filled.
1-1f INVITE TOWN.

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M. M. HUGH,
Dealer in

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.
Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets,
Hastings, Minnesota.

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of
Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty,
Also the best stock of
CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated
STEWART COOKING STOVE,
known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.
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Hastings, Nov. 22, 1885. 33-1f

HARDWARE, HARDWARE.

JOHN THOMAS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware, STOVES, CUTLERY, TIN WARE, Etc., Etc.
Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1885. 31-1f

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In Post-Office building, up stairs.

Farms and farming lands for sale in all parts of Dakota and adjoining counties. One farm of 160 acres, all broke, to sell on same terms for which farms are generally let, to wit: one third of the crops for three years, when a warranty deed will be given.

FOR RENT.
One 160 acre farm in Vermillion, 90 acres fenced and broke, good buildings, water, etc.

FOR SALE.
One improved farm in Iver Grove, 13 miles from St. Paul and 12 miles from Hastings, 60 acres under cultivation, 90 acres fenced, 60 acres of it good oak timber, good house, barn, and water plenty. Also 40 acres of oak timber land in the same town. Farms in each of the following named towns: Wild land, Castle Rock, Douglas, Ravenna, Empire City, Marshall, Vermillion, Rosemount, Eureka, Selota, Waterford, Nininger, Hampton. One improved farm, 240 acres, in Cannon Falls, good buildings, part timber land, 17 miles from Hastings.

Houses and lots and vacant lots in all parts of the city of Hastings.

Persons wishing to sell real estate of any kind can have it entered on my real estate register without charge unless a sale is effected. Persons having houses to rent can find good tenants, by leaving the same in my care.

Particular attention given to Insurance—Life, Fire, Marine, and Accident. Policies written at lowest rates in some of the oldest, best, and most responsible insurance companies in the United States.

Intending to transact business honorably, without misrepresentation or deceit, faithfully attending to all business entrusted to my care, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. C. W. CROSBY, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Hastings, March 13, 1886. 48-1f

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.
Plaining, Matching, Sawing, Turning,
done to order. Offices of all kinds and sizes always on hand. Sole agent for
The Metallic Bural Cases.
Salesroom and manufactory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers' store.
Hastings, Sept. 4, 1885. 22-1f

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Twenty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$800 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogues free. Address, Mason & Hamlin, Boston, or Mason Brothers, New York. 20-1f

SEWING MACHINES.

WILCOX & GIBBS
Silent

Family Sewing Machine
TWISTED LOOP ELASTIC LOCK STITCH.

Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, quilt, and embroider beautifully. It will, with the finest needle and thread, run from perfect work on the first Nain-sook, over the heaviest beaver cloth and cowhide, with no change of needle, thread, or tension. It will use coarse cotton, linen, silk, and twine. It runs easier, faster, and stiller than any other machine. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, differing from every other stitch, each loop being twisted by means of the rotating hook, and drawing the twist into the goods, thus securely fastening every stitch, so that the seam will bear to be out at frequent intervals, and in that case even, the seam is warranted not to rip in wear, and under all circumstances to survive the washboard. Old, worn out family garments, house, pants, dresses, etc., have been submitted to committees at fairs where was the greatest competition, and to this stitch premiums have been awarded for its superiority, durability, elasticity, and beauty.

A patented device prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel ever wearing or touching the dress.

The Needle Cannot be Set Wrong.

Thus avoiding the great trouble of other machines. No breaking of needles. The needle is made in less than three-fourths of an inch long, and is straight.

The Hammer and Feller can never be set wrong.

Any one may adjust them in the dark. The hem may be of any width. No other hemmer or feller like this. It turns the hem on the right or under side, as you want it.

It will not drop stitches, as the needle is always set right, the blade short and straight, does not vibrate, like other ones. It is run by steam at 2000 stitches per minute—other machines at only 400 to 1200, with safety. They are manufactured with mathematical precision. Hence each part is interchangeable and can be readily replaced in case of accident. The machine cannot be adjusted, hence will not get out of order. It will last a generation, if properly cared for. None who have used it can be persuaded to use any other.

The roundness, evenness, durability, and beauty of its stitches.

Woe Never Equalled.

Its rapidity, absolute stillness, ease of motion, narrowness, and neatness of its hem and fell were never approached by any other machine. We can call in any boy or girl from the street, and with three minutes' instruction they will thread, needle, attach the hemmer or feller, and do the work with entire success.

The press universally pronounce this the best family sewing machine in the world. Whatever the merits of the other machines, it is no disparagement to say the Wilcox & Gibbs is worth, for family use, more than that of any other offered to the public.

It received the gold medal of the American Institute the first premium for Sewing Machines.

At the great New England fair—the Vermont state fair—the Pennsylvania state fair—the Indiana state fair—the Wisconsin state fair—the Michigan state fair—the Iowa state fair—and at over 60 county fairs throughout the West—making more first premiums than were taken by all other sewing machines together in the same time.

It is now the great leading Family Sewing Machine all over the world.

Price of machines with hemmer, feller, gauge, oil can, extra needles, full directions, from \$50 to \$150.

Barnum's Self-Sewer for All Sewing Machines, guides the work itself, avoiding the bent posture and strain on the eyes. Price \$1.50. Large discounts to agents.

We take other machines in exchange for our own. We sell, oil, cotton, silk, twist, and needles for every kind of sewing machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—Terms to agents, descriptive circular and specimen of work, sent free by mail, on receipt of stamp, or had of L. DORRILL & Co., Gen. Agts., 46-ly 133 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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Published at great expense, and containing the most complete and reliable information of the progress of the war, and the condition of the army and navy, and the state of the country, and the prospects of the future.

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PUBLICATIONS.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

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ing liberty and opportunity the heritage of the whole American people now and evermore. Countenancing all unmanly exultation, or needless infliction of pain or wrong on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible admission of the Southern states to their full power and influence in our Union.

all labor in hope to prove that the diffusion of free slave labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the use of industry, thrift, prosperity, wealth, so that the South, within the ten years, must look back amazed on long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of man.

arts, etc., etc., throughout the se-
hitherto devoid of them, believing
very good end will thereby be sub-
and the interest of every useful and
class promoted.

Will urge the protection of home in-
by discriminating duties on foreign
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her the most capable and skillful
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World, while it would strengthen
tend those which have already a

will give careful attention to progress in agriculture, doing at once to bring markets to the door of our farmers and teach them how to take the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

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generally do so, and they
in its old patrons and attract many
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Tuesday and Friday, and contains almost all articles, not merely local in character, but reviews and criticism of the news from all parts of the country. It contains domestic correspondence and associated press telegraphic dispatches and a complete summary of foreign and local news; exclusive reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks from other horticultural and agricultural institutions; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods, and general reports, which are published in THE THURSDAY. THE SAT-WEEKLY TRADER also contains the course of the year, or for the week, of the country, and the living habits of the people. These are all bought in book form, would be worth eight dollars. If purchased in the Eng-

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costs would be three or four times that sum-
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important literary matter be had at so cheap a rate
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STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT
 court, first judicial district.—County
 akota.

you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action. A copy of said complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Hastings, Dakota.

City, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of
an answer to the said complaint on the
subscribers at their office in the city of
Minneapolis, Dakota County, Minnesota,
within twenty days after the service here-
of, exclusive of the day of such service; and
in case he fail to answer the said complaint
within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in
the action will have his damages assessed
by a jury, or the amount he is entitled to
be ascertained by the court or under
the provisions of the law.

unt so assessed or ascertained.
astings, April 6, 1866.
CLAGETT & CROSBY, Plff's Att'ys.,
2-6w Hastings, Minn.

WOOD! WOOD!
Seasoned elm, sawed and split. Steve
d for safe. (36-4f) YANE & BURNSON.

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME VI.—NO. 5.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TROOD.



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1866.

Official Paper of the City.

As will be seen by the council proceedings, given elsewhere, THE CONSERVER has been designated as the official paper of the city for the ensuing year, a compliment on their part which we hope to render not entirely undeserved. Hereafter all ordinances, resolutions, notices, advertisements, and proceedings will be officially published in this paper alone, a fact which should be remembered by those wishing to take but one journal in the city. To builders, contractors, and citizens generally this feature of our paper promises to be one of unusual interest this season. The improvement of the public square, the measures adopted by the board of health, our railroad matters, the fire department, etc., etc., must all be acted upon by the present council, and will be faithfully reproduced in our columns. Send in your names and the two dollars, and begin at the beginning.

The State Agricultural Society.
The executive committee of the state agricultural society met at the capitol, St. Paul, on Thursday. Present, Dr. T. T. Mann, president; Messrs. Ames, Hoag, Perry, Robertson, Jones, and the secretary.

The committee on invitations reported that Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman and Gov. Wm. R. Marshall had responded favorably to invitations requesting their presence at the next annual fair.

The schedule of premiums, rules, etc., reported from committee were adopted. On motion of Col. D. A. Robertson, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the executive committee of the state board of agriculture desire to hold the next annual state fair in the southern portion of the state, in order to interest the people thereof in the objects of this society, and to insure a full exhibition of the products of the whole state, and

WHEREAS, the city of Rochester has made liberal proposals for the accommodations of the fair, therefore

Resolved, That the next annual state fair be held at the city of Rochester, and that the president of this society be authorized and requested to visit said city to make the necessary arrangements for such fair, and shall appoint on behalf of the society a suitable committee at Rochester to take charge of the enclosures and other accommodations of the fair, the requirements being from twenty to forty acres enclosed, with sheds and stalls for horses, and pens for cattle, sheep, and hogs, with suitable preparation for manufactured and other articles requiring a roof for protection; also the necessary accommodations for the offices of the secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, and the hotel and other accommodations for the convenience of people that may attend the fair.

It was further resolved that all awarding committees and division superintendents should be appointed the first day of the fair from among persons on the grounds.

The following committees were appointed:

On Printing and Publication—The secretary, Messrs. Jones, and Perry.

On Transportation—Messrs. Hoag, Perry, Robertson, and Ames.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the call of the president.

I. O. O. F. T.
The grand lodge met in St. Paul on Tuesday last, and had a very pleasant and harmonious session. They now number in the state fifty-six subordinate lodges, with an aggregate membership of four thousand five hundred.

The following are the officers elect for the ensuing year:

C. W. C. T.,—Albert Edgerton, esq., St. Paul.

G. W. C.,—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, Mankato.

G. W. T.,—Mrs. M. E. Sterritt, Northfield.

G. W. S.,—T. J. King, St. Paul.

G. W. A. S.,—Miss E. D. Haro, Minneapolis.

G. W. T.,—C. Marsh, Dundas.

G. W. M.,—J. P. Brewer, Rochester.

G. W. D. M.,—Miss Julia Olds, Rochester.

G. W. C.,—Cyrus Brooks, D. D., Red Wing.

G. W. J. G.,—H. Lyons, Shakopee.

R. H. Conwell, esq., of Minneapolis, and Miss Jennie E. McKinnon, of St. Paul, were appointed grand representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America, which will commence its session at Boston on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1866.

The next annual session will be in Northfield on the second Tuesday of May next.

There will be two midshipmen appointed from this district, agreeably to provision of congress. Application should be made to the Rev. John Matlocks, St. Paul, chairman of the committee designated by Mr. Donnelly, on or before Saturday, 26th inst., when the examination will take place, and the positions filled.

State News.

The freight on wheat between La Crosse, St. Paul, and intermediate points has been raised two cents a bushel.

On account of sickness in Judge McClure's family the spring term of court which was to have been held at Chicago City on May 1st was not convened.

Taylor Falls Reporter.

Maj. Newson, president of the mutual protection gold mining company, has just returned to St. Paul from Vermilion Lake. He speaks very encouragingly of the prospects for gold in that region.

From statistics recently published showing the total casualties in action, and from the effects of wounds and disease in volunteer troops, it appears that Minnesota lost in killed or died of wounds, 608; died of disease, 1,076.—Press.

The body of Capt. Fields was found last Tuesday, the 1st inst., near the place where the paymaster's escort found those horses on the 16th of February last. It laid on the prairie about four miles south of the road and nine miles from the coteau. The clothing on the corpse was torn, and the body itself had been horribly mutilated by the wolves which invest this part of Dakota. The body of one of the soldiers found near by. The hands were eaten off by the wolves.—Cor. of Pioneer.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Commercial's special says that District Attorney Chandler has prepared a bill of indictment against Jeff Davis, at Norfolk. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will not preside at the trial.

Government has decided to retain the gold claimed by the Richmond bank, as the proofs seem to show clearly that it belonged to the confederacy, and was deposited in the bank subject to order.

The Freedmen's Bureau has issued between the 1st of last June and the 1st of last April, in the department of Tennessee, \$35,000 rations to whites, and \$86,551 to blacks. Total rations in March, 7,425.

Gen. Orris S. Ferry has been nominated by the republican caucus of the Connecticut legislature, as their candidate for the United States senate, to take the place of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster (President pro tem. of the senate), whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

During the first week in March there left Ireland, in twenty-one ships, 4,595 steerage and 256 cabin passengers for America, while 1,500 more were left at Queenstown at the close of the same week, awaiting transportation. The Fenian excitement has stimulated the exodus from Ireland beyond all precedent.

At the Valparaiso bombardment only two were killed and eight wounded. After the bombardment the British minister was requested to vacate the house he occupied and no one would rent him another. He was also deprived of membership in the club de la Union. At Callao they are preparing to give the Spanish fleet a warm reception.

The senate finance committee have reported a bill increasing the salaries of the women employed in the government departments. It provides that those whose legal compensation now amounts to \$750 per annum shall, on and after the 1st day of July next, receive an annual salary of \$900 each. Each one is also to receive \$100 out of what is called the gratuity appropriation. The twenty per cent. additional paid to the females employed by the commissioners of agriculture is to be continued.

Fill a tumbler three-fourths full of moderately cool water, then pour half a teaspoonful of oil into it, stir them together; then hold a lighted match over the tumbler, and if it takes fire from the vapor before the flame comes in contact with the oil it is dangerous, as good oil will not thus ignite, and indeed, will not burn readily when the flaming match is thrown into it; while those which have been much adulterated with benzine will emit a vapor which is nearly as explosive as gunpowder, and the oil will then burn freely.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald has the annexed curious statement: "We are informed of a singular case of change of color that is now going on in the case of a black man living in Culpepper County, Va. Our informant has known the negro for fifteen years, and describes him to have been at one time as 'black as tar.' Within the last three months the negro has been gradually changing his skin. His hands are still black, but from the wrists to his shoulders his arms are as fair as any white man's. His whole body is spotted, gradually changing its hue. It is a marvel in view of the fact that the negro has never had a day's sickness, and is healthy now."

The Newspapers of New York.

A New York letter gives the following interesting statements: "The past year has been one of remarkable prosperity for the members of the fourth estate. It is supposed that *The New York Herald* has yielded to its owner a sum in excess of \$200,000, while *The Tribune* is credited with \$165,000 profit; *The Times* with upwards of \$100,000, *The World* with nearly the same sum, and *The Express* with about \$60,000. *The Evening Post* has been, also, a very profitable concern; but the reports as to its success are so diverse that it is perhaps not worth while to speculate on the subject, because guessing can be as accurately done in Springfield, as here."

Of course stock in any of these papers is very valuable, and very rarely to be bought at any price. The wealthiest owner in *The Tribune* is a Massachusetts man, Dr. James C. Ayer, of Lowell. Samuel Sinclair, the publisher, is also one of its largest owners, while Stephen T. Clarke, the writer of the money articles, and Horace Greeley (who perhaps needs no particular description) are likewise peculiarly interested in a large amount. The principal owners of *The Times* are reported to be Leonard W. Jerome, ex-clock maker and stock operator; James B. Taylor, broker; Henry J. Raymond, editor and M. C.; George Jones, publisher of *The Times*, and Christopher Morgan, of Methodist fame. *The World* is now owned, managed, and edited, body, soul, and sinews, by Manton Marble; with, to be sure, a corps of assistants in each department, although his supervision attends all the transactions of every one. It is ably conducted, and is getting to be a power, though we of Massachusetts would probably agree that it is so long as diabolism is profitable. But which most of us would identify with the promulgator of the views of his infernal majesty, or even to worship him if exigencies should so require. Mr. Bennett is sole owner of *The Herald* and Ben Wood ditto of *The News*. The Brooks Brothers with their Jonas, (Clarke, owner of *The Tribune*), are the proprietors of *The Express*; the person last named being the third person in the very comfortable trinity of the *Express* concern, while the other two persons therein successively endeavored some time since to squelch by throwing overboard; but *The Tribune* while having gobbled Jonas up and thrown him upon the dry land of the supreme court, he (Jonas) afterwards has thereby contrived to share the year's profits of *The Express* establishment to the tune of about \$10,000; a considerable sum, which most of us would be willing to undergo mutilation, digestion, or almost any other discipline, scriptural or otherwise.

As an editor, no man in America is superior, in my judgment, to Frederick Hudson, managing editor of *The Herald*. Not that Mr. Hudson is the most learned or polished, or naturally gifted man, possibly; but he is a born journalist, one, too, who has grown up in the business, having been identified with *The Herald*, boy and man, almost from the beginning. Mr. Hudson is a Bostonian by birth. By the way, I saw, a few days ago, the first issue of *The Herald*, bearing date May 6, 1835. It was a shabby affair in respect of mechanical execution, as compared with the newspapers of to-day, and of miniature size, if we use the same comparison. In that particular number there were very few errors, but subsequent issues were probably now more of that kind of thing than this. *The Herald* was started with one cardinal principle, at least, to which it has always adhered, and which is a correct one, viz: That no person or class of persons should have any advantage, in point of typographical display, or privilege of position in the columns over any other person or class of persons. The consequence of this democratic policy has been that the paper has made and kept friends with the poor and the humble, and these, in great numbers, rally to its standard. Every stage driver and corner grocery man wants to see *The Herald*, (as does almost everybody else, to know what is in it) and though the patronage of people of equivocal respectability may not be quite what aesthetic gentlemen would first prefer, still the money is just as reliable as good men's, and *The Herald* has never been anything better than a pecuniarily successful sheet. Of the younger journalists of this city there are several of great promise; among them, Thomas A. Kennell, of *The World*, Daniel K. O'Donnell, of *The Tribune*, and Augustus Maverick, of *The Evening Post*. The best editorial writers, and each is inimitable in his way, are George Wilkes, of *The Spirit of the Times*, Sidney Howland, and Charles T. Condon, of *The Tribune*, William H. Hurlbut, of *The World*, and Charles Nordhoff, of *The Evening Post*. The best American political statistician living, connected with the press, is probably Horace Greeley; and the next best Franklin J. Ottoson, managing editor of *The Times*, though Thomas Shepard, and Lee to Grant's position, and Villandigham wanted this, and other fellow that, and there was a terrible hubbub over the express.

Willie Booth's guest came in and wanted to know what he was to be in the new deal, for, said he, "I hadn't bin for me where'd you all be bin. Talk av the white house atmosphere killin' him! I'm sure the shadder uv the buildin' bladed what little uv his spirit yoo hed," said he, a turn to Seward, "but of Lincoln hed lived, ha! ha!" said he in a tragedy voice. Then in trooped a lot av other goss. There was Bill Allen,

of Ohio, and Washington Hunt, av New York, and James Bookannon, av Pennsylvania, and Eli Thayer, and Lew Campbell, and Garret Davis, who started to make a speech, but the entire assemblage stuck their fingers in their ears, which hint he took for the first time in his life and desisted.

Finally Johnson swore "by the eternal" (he got that notion from the first A. J. which he thinks he resembles, coz his initials is the same, and coz the original vetoed a bill wantin') that he would hev the presidency and gobble it. Seward he snatched at it and they tussled. The company stood by to see it out, for it made but little difference to them what got it. In the skirmish, Johnson happened to run Seward up agin a window on the north side av the house, and smashed it out. Just then a blast av north wind poured into the room through the aperture, and blowed out the face uv the corpse. The effect was electric. Life ran through his veins, his face flushed and the livid hue was changed to the ruddy glow uv health. The dead was alive—the giant rised to his feet and looked around him, shakin' off them ez wuz a hagin to him like meek. Notice the drinker's hand, he took him by the neck and twistin it out uv his hand fung him gently through the window. "I ain't made up my mind who to give this to, but yoo bet it ain't yoo," said he.

"Will you," said he, turnin to Seward, "I'm surprised at yoo. Vuz this hubbub the price of yoo honesty and yoo principle? Go! Will you. Ez for yoo, Doolittle, yoo never wuz half-baked; yoo 'Thurlo, put Raymond in yoo vest pocket and quit the presence. Yoo Jim Lane I leave to the tender mercies uv my friends in Kansas. Clear out the balance uv this rabble and send for my friends. I've bin pizened and smothered and stunk nigh to death. Clear out the house and sweep it, and sprinkle chloride uv lime and sich all over it. Shut down them southern windows and open those on the north, and west side, I want a snuff uv fresh air, fir!"

At this pint I awoke and found myself not in the white house, but on the steps thereof cold and shiverin. In my pocket wuz the papers which didn't get me the post oris I wuz seekin and in my mind wuz chaotic confusion. Wuz the dream prophetic or wuz it merely a vagary uv the mind which wen loosed without any restraint. Is the giant republicanism actually dead or is he in a trance? Will it arise and scatter them ez hed appointed themselves administrators uv its estate; and which are beginnin to divide the assets, or will he stay dead? Wo, oh wood that I knowed.

Massachusetts Politics.
A Boston correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* writes the following political gossip:

"People are already beginning to discuss the claims of candidates for the next congress, although the time before election are so many, and the issue of the day shift so fast, that speculations as yet are of little value. It is quite probable, however, that ex-governor Andrew, although not standing with the most radical, and although a devoted political enemy of Mr. Sumner, will have the seat now occupied by Mr. Ames; and it is not impossible that Wendell Phillips may yet have a seat in congress from a Boston district, and elected by democratic votes. This dim possibility, a combination of mechanics of all parties who are very earnest in the intention to put out of office any man who does not agree to their creed as to the hours of labor, irrespective of political issues. They find an eloquent champion in the arch abolitionist, and actually contemplate the project of sending him to congress in their interest. What a hubbub his appearance would create there! and how vigorously would he berate with scathing sarcasm even Bingham and Sterner, as doughheads and traitors to the political cause if their utterances did not suit his advanced views."

The London Review says: "It is tolerably well known that our queen has been for some time engaged upon a series of compositions—of the easy form, we believe—which are to be published, or at least privately printed, when her majesty shall deem them sufficiently complete. The crown prince of Prussia is engaged upon a history of the electoral prince of Brandenburg. The ex-king of Greece (Otto of Bavaria) is translating the *Iliad* of Homer; and his father, Louis, ex-king of Bavaria, is at Nice, giving the last touches to a new volume of poems. King John of Saxony has just issued the third and volume of Dante's 'Divine Comedy,' translated by himself into German. The literary labors of the emperor and empress of the French have been subjects for conversation and criticism for a long time; and only a week ago we mentioned the fact that Omar Pacha is busy writing a 'Life of Alexander the Great.'"

The New York board of health have conceded to the practitioners of homoeopathy one-half of the Five Points hospital and one-fourth of the battery hospital. This gives homoeopathy a chance at the worst cases, and offers the best test of the efficiency of their practice. So this school is to have a fair trial, and show by results its claims to treat cholera successfully, and well founded.

Mr. Nabby Dreams a Dream on the Steps of the White House.

CONFESSION X BOSS, (which is in the State of Kentucky.)
March 30, 1866.

I hev bin to Washington. That abolition postmaster at the corners hed become to me, an item. Day after day I seed him, and he seed me, and takin his drinks reglarly, while I, a constabul, dimokrat, a supporter uv our great and good president, wuz forced to the humillashun uv waitin till I wuz troated, espin when a new grocery keeper cum in, which gave me a chance to establish a credit for a short time. I felt that sumthin must be done, and, therefore, I went to Washington.

Knowin that for men uv my profound convictions holdin my views ez to consultation and such, I hed no call to go to the postmaster general, who is an abolitionist, I went drickly to the Second Jaxot himself. I succeeded in gettin an audience late in the afternoon. Our patron saint wuz sittin at a table egg-saddled—wuz receivin delegations and sich.

"Well!" sed he.

"Honored and expected sir," said I, "I am a applicant for the post oris at confederal X Boss, which is at present held by a abolitionist who does not believe in your policy, which I do beleve in solemnly—Spected and honored sir," sed I, "if I shoold hev twins born to me this nite I shoold name em both policy."

"Which state are you from?" sed the half asleep.

"From Kentucky, honored and expected sir," sed he, yawnin fearfully, and turnin to a clerk, "Fill out a pardon and give him a commission."

"Honored and expected sir," sed I, in a fit of loquacity, for wich I can't account, "I don't need a pardon. I wuz never in the late lamented confederal servs."

"What'n thunder then are yoo here for beginn a post oris?" Git out, yoo say, and wuz too wuztignominously showed to the door. I didn't quite understand the lay uv the land around the white house.

In vane I tried to git back that I might convince him I did ez much for the confederacy ez my humble abilities permitted, and that I needed consiliatun ez badly ez anybody. Then hart broke and dead broke, not hevin the where-with to prokore more sootable lodgin, I lay me down on the cold ston steps and sought rest from my troubles in sleep.

I dreamed a dream. Methawt I wuz in a room in the white house. Stretched out on one side uv the room wuz the corpse uv a giant, a monster in size and strength, but withal a plesant presence and fair to look upon. Onto its head was a liberty cap, and by its side was a sword considerably dinted, and with all the glidin knocked off.

"Wat is these," sed I, politin to the corpse, askin a sort uv a attendant.

"Thum," replied he, "is the defunct carcass uv republicanism. He was a hefty youth in his day but died this mornin. Look! the moursers are coming to divide his clothes."

And shoot snuff they came in. At the head wuz the second Jaxot wich the abolitionists derisively call Moses, who appeared to be angry, and clost behind him wuz Seward a weepin out uv one eye and a smile out uv tother, and Jim Lane who hed a handkercher wich he occasionally put to his eyes, but wich I noted wuz ez dry ez a lime kiln, and Doolittle and Lee and Raymond and Boregard and Cowan and Villandigham and Gov. Sharkey and a host uv others, all uv wich ranged themselves around the bier.

"He wuz a promisein youth," sed Seward, a puttin his handkercher to his eyes, "but the atmosphere uv the white house wuz too much for him. I insist, however," sed he, pocketin the handkercher and takin hold uv a trinket the corpse held in his hand labelled "Presidency, 1868," from wich hung more uv smaller trinkets "that ez 'twas me that pizened him, this is mine."

"Nary," sed Johnson, "I did the business for him, and it's mine."

"Settle it ez yoo please," sed Raymond, genily, "but whoever gits it must remember that this secretarship is mine."

"And I," sed Doolittle, "must hev for my assistance this little affair marked, 'St. James,' for my seat in the sent is a goner."

"For my part," sed Jim Lane, "the western appointments is mine. Its worth em all to wear this collar."

"My friends," sed Stephens, "I find no amnesty about the corpse. There must be one manufactured and stuck in his pocket to be prodooat at the funeral."

Thurlo Weed sed nothin, but looked on with a sardonic smile, knowin perfectly well that whoever took the biggest part uv the plunder hed control it any way.

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The correspondent of Nuremberg relates an amusing incident connected with the dispute in Germany. Several German states having expressed a wish to provide their troops with the Prussian guns, Prussia obligingly furnished them with the arms required and took their old muskets in exchange. As, however, the new rifles can only be used with ammunition furnished by the Prussian government, Prussia may, by withholding it, prevent a shot being fired by those states without her consent.

A Southern paper says: "There are twenty-eight general officers of the late confederate army doing business in the city of New Orleans. Among them are Gen. Beauregard; Lieut. Gen. Long; Gen. Hood, of the firm of J. B. Hood & Co., cotton and commission merchants; Lieut. Gen. A. P. Stewart, of Stewart & Bros., cotton and commission merchants; Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, draughtsman; Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, of the firm of Phelps & Co., cotton factors, and editorially connected with *The Crescent*; Brig. Gen. Henry

Hayes, candidate for Sheriff; Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of the cavalry, selling with him Lee's carriage, cotton factors; Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, lawyer, as competent and interesting as ever; Brig. Gen. Garner, Bragg's chief of staff, grocer and commission merchant; Brig. Gen. McNair, grocer; Brig. Gen. Hawthorne, cotton factor; Brig. Gen. Trudeau, the old artillery officer, now practicing medicine; Brig. Gen. Armstrong, planting near the city; Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, on a turpentine place; Brig. Gen. King, of Texas, dry goods clerk; Brig. Gen. Joe Davis, ship chandler; Brig. Gen. Higgin, running drays. Tom Scott, of the old first Louisiana, and Col. Walton of the famous Washington artillery, are all doing business here."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lovely Girls and Festive Boys.
Send a card to our office, and we will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address: MARY MOORE, 422 Broadway, New York.

All May Marry Happily.
Irrespective of wealth, age, or beauty; and the love of the opposite sex can be gained by following simple rules. Send a directed envelope and stamp to MADAME LUCILLE DEMAREE, Station D, Bible House, New York.

The Glory of Man is Strength.
A gentleman who suffered from nervous and genital debility, nightly emissions, and mental weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering men, send to any one afflicted the simple means used by him, which effected a cure in a few weeks after the failure of numerous medicines. Send a directed envelope and stamp and it will cost you nothing. Address: Dr. J. C. BROWN, 1201 Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—BUILDERS ARE REQUESTED.
To submit plans and proposals for building a fence around the Public Square in this city to the city council on Saturday, the 20th inst. Said proposals must be sealed, and include the furnishing of all material and building of same.

By order of the city council.
John A. Moxton, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 15, 1866.

A NEW AND PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.
The celebrated Sewing Machine, which combines all the advantages of the best and most popular sewing machine, greatly simplified, and performs easily with less instruction and more perfectly and efficiently, all kinds of family sewing than any sewing machine ever introduced. If you want the best, do not fail to examine it. It is sold by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., 473 Broadway, New York, general agency for the United States. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 14th of June they will issue the first number of a new illustrated journal, to be called

THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.
Though there are already a large number of periodical publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit for less than three dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than four dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a journal of the same size as *Harper's*, or *Frank Leslie's*, the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and charge but the half of their price, namely, two dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, choice biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, imitations, caricatures, literary, personal, and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of *The Mirror of the Times* expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall amply remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both *Mind and Matter*.

Subscription price for one year, \$2 00 per annum, in advance. Six months, \$1 25. No free copies. No advertisements inserted. Address all subscriptions and editorial matter, to

W. S. SANFORD & CO., Publishers, 6-27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. D. WILLIAMS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Harness & Saddlery.
Saddles, Collars, Whips, etc., etc., constantly on hand. Also a full supply of Frank Miller's celebrated harness oil. Harness made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice and in good style. Shop on Second Street, opposite Fringle's Hardware Store. 6-11

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the plan and specifications for building a school house on school square may be seen at P. T. Chamberlain's store, on Second Street, and all persons who are desirous of building the same are hereby requested to hand sealed proposals to the president of the board, P. T. Chamberlain, esq., on or before Monday, May 21, 1866, at which time said proposals will be opened and decided upon by the board. The bids

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

The Monthlies.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The current number opens with an entertaining article entitled *The Harmonists*, a sketch of the village of Economy, founded by the followers of Babb, on the Ohio, early in this century; Abraham Davenport, a poem by Whittier; Last Days of Walter Savage Landor, II., by Miss Fields; To-morrow, a sonnet by Longfellow; Dr. John XVI.; Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books, V.; The Fenian Idea, by Miss Frances Power Cobbe; The Chimney Corner, V.; Edwin Booth, a close and critical study of the great actor, by Edmund C. Steadman; Among the Laurels, a poem by Mrs. Akers; Griffith Gaunt, VI.; What will it cost us? a plea for the return to specie payments, by E. H. Derby; Mephistophelean, a brief little satirical paper by Chas. J. Sprague; Mr. Hosen Bigelow's Speech in March Meeting, a pungent paper on the condition of the country, by James Russell Lowell; Question of Monuments, by W. D. Howells; Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Our Young Folks.—The May number contains *Wandering About*, by Carleton; A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, V.; The English Red-breast and the American Robin; May-Day, by T. Warren Newcomb, Jr.; The Bluebird, by Emily Huntington Miller; Something about our baby, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Miss Kitty Deed and Miss Erickson, by Harry Beecher Stowe; Susy's Dragon, by Nora Perry; Richmond Prison, by J. T. Towbridge; Katy must Wait, by Mrs. Annie M. Wells; Afloat in the Forest, by Mayne Reid; The Enchantress, by T. B. Aldrich; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter-Box. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Sargo Journal.—This is an indispensable adjunct of cane culture, and should be in the hands of every experimenter. The May number is crammed full of sensible suggestions and improvements. Clark Sargo Machine Co., Cincinnati.

The Lady's Friend.—The number for this month contains a handsome steel engraving, *The Return of the Swallows*, a two-page colored fashion plate, and lots of stories, recipes, etc. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The May number opens with a superb steel engraving, *The Pet of the Common*, a double colored fashion plate, patterns, stories, household receipts, etc. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Old Guard.—The May number has a steel plate portrait of Gen. R. S. Ewell, and the usual variety of reading matter. Van Errie, Horton, & Co., New York.

Miscellaneous Items.

John J. Davies, grand master of the odd fellows of New York, died in Brooklyn on Tuesday last.

There is a house in Pembroke, Mass., which is two hundred and thirty years old. It is still inhabited, has always been in one family, and is believed to be the oldest house in the United States.

The free-lance bureau, at Washington, has received advices from North Carolina to the effect that the number of destitute and dependent negroes has been reduced to such an extent that the issuing of rations will be discontinued.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that pure "essence of coffee" is now made in that city out of the "cheapest, dirtiest molasses," which is boiled until it ropes, cooled in pans, and when hard, broken up and pulverized. Ground rye is then mixed with it, after which it is boxed up, each box being sold at eighty cents, and labelled "pure essence of coffee."

In France it is the custom to graduate the compensation of railroad employees in the ratio of their faithfulness to duty and duration of their time of service. By this course, which is intrinsically just, and which besides is a perpetual encouragement to the employee to do his work well, strikes on the French roads are altogether avoided.

Mr. J. W. Seaman, of North Hempstead, on Long Island, is the owner of a cow which on the 9th of March last produced four calves at a birth. They were all full grown and regularly formed, but still-born, and were two of each sex. Mr. Seaman went to his stable about twelve o'clock and found two of them born. He went again at three o'clock and there were two more. He afterward kept on the look out to see if there were others to come, but none made their appearance.

At the present session of the British parliament five members have been unseated because their election had been procured by bribery of one sort or another. If such corruption had been proved against a single member of congress, all Europe would have echoed with outcries against the depravity of republican institutions; but in aristocratic and monarchic England, it is only a matter of course, causing no alarm and provoking no criticism. Circumstances alter cases very decidedly.

The Lost Child.

All along the beautiful German river you can see, scattered on the overhanging hills grey ivy-colored castles. Some of them are crumbling into ruins and some are as stately and grand as ever. Dreary enough they look to us, as places to live in, but they have all been pleasant homes once, for love can make any home pleasant. In one of these castles, some years ago, there lived a beautiful lady and a little girl. This lady's husband was a soldier, and had gone away to fight in a foreign war, and she was alone except her servants and her child, little Gretchen, that is the same as Margaret; it means a pearl, you know, and she was more precious to her mother than many pearls, for Lady Gertrude, as the people called her, loved that little girl more than her own life. Gretchen had a sweet voice, as many of the German children have, and it made the old castle glad as she ran about in the lonely rooms singing the ballads her mother used to teach her.

One time her mother was obliged to go to a distant city and leave Gretchen with her nurse. It was the first time in her life that she had left her darling for so long a time. Many were the commands which she gave the servants to look after and care for the child, but they were careless, and Gretchen was allowed to wander around at her pleasure, even outside the gates of the castle. It was nearly sunset one afternoon when a band of strolling players, who had been lingering around the castle, were surprised at hearing a sweet baby voice singing over their heads, and at seeing Gretchen's pretty childish figure among them. Her love of their songs had led her to follow these roving players, so far that it was nearly nightfall and she could not find her way home; and with tearful eyes she begged the old woman who saw her first to take her to her mamma. It was growing cold, and her dress of thinnest lawn was but a poor protection. She clasped her hands and cried bitterly. "Take me home, please take me home. I am mamma's pearl, and if I get lost she will die; see, that is my mamma," and she drew from her bosom a little miniature of the Lady Gertrude. It was set with pearls and brilliants; the old woman's hand grasped it eagerly, but Gretchen's look of agony stopped her.

"We will take you home," they said, "but your home is a long way from here."

So they dressed her like a gypsy child, and led her with them far away from the Lady Gertrude, far from the castle by the shining river, and far from all the pleasant things which had made up Gretchen's home. And when she would beg them to take her home, they would always tell her that she was going toward her home, but that it was a great way off. They took the miniature and broke off its exquisite setting, leaving only the painting, and that she wore around her neck still, for the picture was all that Gretchen cared for.

The lady of the castle returned, and there was mourning far and wide for the lost child, the darling of the castle. They searched for her for many weeks, but search was useless, and finally they said that she must have been drowned in the river or lost in the forests; but no one dare to whisper it to the lady of the castle, for fear that wall break her heart. And so the light of the castle went out for Lady Gertrude, and all her beauty faded. The roses clustered over the lattice and hung in crimson wreaths around her window; then they faded and the green pines were heavy and white with the snows of winter; but it was all alike to her; the light of her life had faded, and she faded too. Her harp was untouched in the hall, for the only music which she could bear to hear was the music of Gretchen's sweet childish voice as it sung in her heart forever. Years went by, and her soldier lord came back from battle and tried to comfort her in her sorrow; and she went with him to Gretchen's room for the first time since her loss.

The moon shone clear and bright that evening on the little bed with its snowy covering, and on the pile where she had so often watched her darling in her rosy sleep; and the mother knelt by the little bed and prayed earnestly that God would give her back her darling in his own good time, and help her to say: "Thy will be done."

They went out together, knight Siegfried and his lady. And all the land was full of their deeds of kindness. The whole hope of her life seemed that she might comfort all who were in sorrow, even as she hoped that God would one day comfort her. But her sorrow took away her strength and health, and they went at last, the knight and his lady, to seek for both in sunny Italy. Her sickness was such as no change of climate could cure; not even the sweet blue skies of Florence and the breath of its thousand flowers. Yet there was always in her heart a faint hope that her darling would come back to her. It grew fainter every day, and she never breathed it to any one. She was thinking about it one pleasant afternoon in early spring, as she lay on a couch by an open window. They had taken her there, for she was scarcely able to walk through the rooms; she lay watching the busy crowds in the streets, for it was a feast day, and the flower girls went in and out among the crowd, bearing their fragrant burdens.

"Take those flowers, lady," said a sweet voice by the window, and a fair-haired girl, in a festal dress, looked pityingly at her and laid a spray of snowy japonicas upon the window seat. She spoke in Italian, but not as the natives speak; and although very sun-burnt, yet her golden hair and blue eyes looked strangely out of place among the dark-eyed Florentines. Something in her voice sounded strangely familiar to the Lady Gertrude—something like the echoes which had so long lingered in her heart. The flower-girl had given the sweetest flowers in her basket

to the sick stranger, and hastened away, trilling, as she went, a few notes of a little song. It was a German song, the same that used to echo through the halls in the old castle by the river. The lady called her back and asked her all about her home. Was she a Florentine? She could remember but little about her early life. She had not always lived in Florence. It was a long, long way off, when she lived far north, when she had a mother. She had her mother's picture with her, and she drew from her bosom the little broken miniature.

It was there, just as she herself had clasped it on Gretchen's neck, so many years ago; and as the lady looked upon it she scarcely recognized it for her own picture. That was so bright and beautiful, and she herself was worn and faded with long watching and sorrow. She spoke in German and called her by the endearing names that she used to at home, till at last the flower-girl became conscious of the truth, and as it all flashed on her mind she sunk on the couch and buried her face in the folds of her mother's dress, and they two wept for the very joy of their hearts. The sunset died over the river and the stars came out in the sky, while mother and child sat together in happiness too deep for words, and health and strength came back to the mother, and before many weeks had passed they went back to Germany, and Gretchen, their own daughter, went with them to be the light of the castle, the sunshine of the Lady Gertrude's heart as she had been in the years gone by. In that Italian city there is a little church, a perfect gem of architectural beauty; a grateful mother had lavished upon it all that wealth could procure or the most perfect taste could devise. The altar cloth is of pure white velvet, the Lady Gertrude's bridal dress, and its fringes are woven with cunning artifice, the richest of the jewels which had long been the pride of Lord Siegfried's family and her own. In the floor of the church there is set a little tablet, telling in a few German words, in happy, clear characters, the story of Lady Gertrude's life; "I have found my child."

Old Letters.

Never burn kind letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are faded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all, never burn love-letters. To read them in after years' youth is like a resurrection to one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of reminiscence. Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing-room. The widow indeed derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one, who has journeyed before her to the far off land, from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photograph can so vividly react to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpouring of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is sometimes better than an image of the features; it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters. Burn only the harsh ones; and in burning them, forgive and forget them.

Japanese Uses of the Fan.

Neither man nor woman wear hats except as a protection against the rain; the fan is deemed a sufficient guard from the sun, and perhaps nothing will more strike the newly-arrived European than this fan, which he will see in the hand or the girdle of every human being. Soldiers and priests are no more to be seen without their fans than the fine ladies who make of theirs the use to which fans are put in other countries. Amongst the men of Japan it serves a great variety of purposes; visitors receive the dainties offered them upon their fans; the beggar imploring for charity holds out his fan for the alms his prayers may have obtained. The fan serves the dandy in lieu of a waistcoat; the pedagogue instead of a ferule for the offending schoolboy's knuckles; and, not to dwell too long upon the subject, a fan presented on a peculiar kind of salver to a high-toned criminal is said to be the form of announcing his death doom; his head is struck off at the same instant that he stretches it towards the fan.

The Human Eye.

The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether his argument tugs him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye, though dissimulated by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but is in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eyes. There are eyes that give no more admission into them than blue berries; others are liquid and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

A clergyman says: "Two-thirds of my church are honorary members. They do not come to prayer meeting; they do not attend Sunday-school; they do not attend the life of the church. They are the passengers on the gospel ship; they bear no burdens; add no strength. Their names are on the books; they are honorary members."

Reading Aloud.

Reading aloud is one of those exercises that combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is heard by the furthest listener in the room; if he is not able to do so, it is from a want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs, just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in a while, often deeper than that of reading without enunciation. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice. Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through the weary months, down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts the short breathing, whatever no exception to the general rule, is curative to that extent. Involuntarily, and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment of reading one page aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself.

This reading aloud develops a weak voice and makes it sonorous. It has great efficiency also in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and clear away, to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject. This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that muscles are strengthened by exercise; these voice-making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence in many cases, absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever.

The general plan in appropriate cases is to read aloud in a conversational tone, three or four times a day, for a minute or two, or three at a time, increasing a minute every day until half an hour is reached. It is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus there is a safety and efficiency as a uniform result. As a means, then, of health, of averting consumption, of being social and entertaining in any company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment for more indispensable than that of summing French, or speaking Italian, or dancing cotillions, galloping polkas, and quadrilles.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Home Conversation.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas, and the most pleasant way of reaching them is by the voice and ear, not the eye and the printed page. Who would not rather hear than read? An audience will listen closely from the beginning to the end of an address which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true with children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study from books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire, they cannot fail to grow up intelligent if they enjoy, in childhood and youth, the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. Let parents, then, talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be, in many respects, a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not that mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household.

Maxims of Money.

The art of living easily, as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon any degree in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion is absurd that because pleasure can be produced with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing cost a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were pleasure in the expenditure per se.

Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is real want, and it is worth while to feel it a little in order to feel relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of the two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a great deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.—*Henry Taylor.*

Give a young English girl her choice between a ride on horseback and a soiree or a ball, and there is no doubt about which she will prefer; nothing delights her more than the country.

Too much visiting by a minister, or too many visits at his study by bibles, occasion dull sermons; of course they do.

Outside show may be purchased, but real happiness is of home manufacture.

Readers and Editors.

The Boston Bulletin says the following rule and regulations for subscribers to newspapers will be readily recognized by the editorial profession and many newspaper readers, as being to a greater or less degree those already in force:

I. After reading three successive issues of a newspaper, you may count yourself fully competent to edit it in each and every department.

II. Recollect, you are not expected to always agree with the editor, but he must always agree with you—you pay him for that.

III. You will, of course, write a communication for the paper whenever you feel aggrieved at the proceedings of any corporation, railroad company, street sweeper, hack driver, milk seller, or theatrical manager. Commence always with, "Being a subscriber to your valuable journal," this phrase is so common it cannot fail to flatter the editor.

IV. In your communication, "pitch in strong" into the party you have a grudge against. Give a complimentary touch to your cousin Jenkins, the eminent button maker of 45 Brummage Street; and your rich uncle, Stuffer, the retired sausage merchant; you can turn these touches to your own advantage, and, of course, the editor will have no objection to putting the communication in his columns.

V. Invariably stop your paper and advertising whenever you encounter any paragraph in it that displeases you, or the effects unpleasantly any pet project, or tells the truth a little too plainly about a stock you are speculating in. Remember, as all the rest of the world thinks exactly as you do, and the paper that you withdraw from "goes under."

VI. In addressing an editor respecting anything that has been published in his paper affecting you personally, always state, "Your attention having been called to an article." Of course it was "called;" you would not have him flatter himself to read it yourself. You can follow up the direction of your attention by characterizing the article as a "ridiculous assumption," "wilful perversion," "puerile effort," "revelation of the writer's ignorance," etc. These expressions, besides being smart and original, are such as will ensure the insertion of your communication.

VII. It is always to be borne in mind that editors are bore-proof. Bunt-hole them on "Change and ask them to tell you exclusively the private intelligence about Water-Power and Erie stock; stop them in the lobby of the theatre and ask them what they intend to say about the tragedian or danseuse; shake hands with them on the street and give them your opinion on reconstruction or the president's speech, and you will do them a service. If you find one hurriedly dining at a restaurant, ask him to give his opinion of the news by the last steamer. If you should by any chance see one at church, ask him if he won't give a report of the sermon. Recollect that all the editors have to do is to read new books that are sent to them free of charge; to attend public dinners and visit places of amusement without paying for admission, and to travel as dead-heads over railroads.

VIII. We presume it is unnecessary to state, now that it is so well understood, that the editor-in-chief of a newspaper writes all the leaders on political, commercial, military, and general subjects, all the jokes, dramatic criticisms, police reports, news items, telegraphic dispatches, market reports, financial articles, price current, ship news, and miscellany, reads all proof, keeps the books and accounts, and supervises the printing and mailing of his paper, and therefore is the most convenient person to be abused for shortcomings in any of these departments.

IX. In short, the editor being a sort of public man, make up your mind as one of the public to get the largest possible amount out of him of value to yourself, bearing in mind that, as it costs nothing to make newspapers, he is to serve you, your corporation, society, clique, party, relations, charitable association, engine company, hotel, steamboat line, church, and fancy stock company with half an hour's time, or half a column of type, "for the good of the cause."

How to Save Your Teeth.

Our teeth decay. Hence bad breath, unseemly mouths, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is a want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—ninety-eight degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Cleanliness will preserve the teeth to an old age. Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and castile soap every morning; the brush with pure water on retiring. Bestow this trifling care upon your teeth, and you will keep them and ruin the dentist. Neglect it, and you will be sorry to find your teeth. Children forget it. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care. Sugar, acids, hot drinks, saleratus, are nothing compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mercury may loosen the teeth, use many wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay.

The use of hay, as distinguished from grass, is to keep cattle through the winter. And the first use of dogmatic theology, as distinguished from the living faith, is to keep the Church through periods of coldness and decline.

Air is a dish on which one feeds every minute, therefore it ought always to be fresh.

AGRICULTURAL.

Asparagus.

This has become one of the most important vegetables in garden culture. The amount demanded by the market is steadily increasing. It comes into use when but few green vegetables are to be obtained, and continues until its place is taken by green peas. Every farmer and every man owning a garden should have a bed for the supply of his family. It is both healthy and nutritious, and almost every one is fond of it. It is more easily cultivated than any other plant of equal value, and there is no mystery and no difficulty in its cultivation. The best way to prepare the ground is by trenching about twenty inches deep, and filling it with good compost manure. The Gigantic is the best variety now in use. Good strong plants, one year old, should be selected and set five or six inches deep, and sixteen inches apart in the rows. The rows should be two feet apart. The ground should be kept clear of weeds and well hoed three or four times in the season. In the autumn the tops should be cut and raked away, and a good dressing of horse manure or night soil compost spread over the ground and well worked in, with a fork, taking care not to disturb the roots or injure the crowns. Then cover the bed with straw, or spruce or pine boughs, or some mulch that does not contain the seeds of grass or weeds. By a little care in this matter, much subsequent labor may be saved. The greatest difficulty in the culture of this plant is to keep the ground free from weeds. It is necessary to keep the ground rich, and such ground is just the place to luxuriate in. The third year a few shoots may be taken for use, say three to a crown, but severe cropping will be very injurious. The fourth year the shoots may be cut freely, but not to long. We should cease cropping in season to allow vigorous stalks to grow and come to perfection, in order that the roots may increase in number and size. Roots will only grow while the stalks are growing. This is often forgotten, and the shoots are cut till so late in the season that only small and feeble stalks will grow up in the fall. The winter covering should be taken off as soon as the frost is out in the spring, and the ground well raked. Salt is a good manure for asparagus, but it should be applied in solution. Four quarts of salt to a barrel of water is strong enough. This may be applied with a watering pot two or three times in the season, giving the ground a thorough trenching. A solution of nitrate of soda may be used in the same way with advantage. There is no fear of manuring too heavily. One square rod treated in this way will supply a common family.

Agricultural Improvement.

The use of all improved tools and implements—horse hoes, carrot-weeders, sulkies, plows and cultivators, mowing machines, horse hay-forks, tedders, and loaders, is of the first importance; as they save the employment of additional hands, perform the work in the best and speediest manner, and enable everything to be done in its proper season. Yet where more labor is necessary in order to give every crop full attention, no sensible farmer will hesitate to engage it immediately, although he may deem wages extravagant.

Improvement in modes of culture means simply that the land shall be undrained, if wet, plowed deep, subsoiled, and cultivated thoroughly, so as to keep the weeds down, the surface of the ground constantly stirred, and open to the ingress of the air and dew. The atmosphere is a storehouse of moisture, carbon, ammonia, and other vital elements of crops, but it cannot penetrate a baked, closely packed soil, in order to produce those changes in the chemical condition, without which the wonderful processes of plant growth are impossible. But if the surface and subsoil are loosened by deep cultivation and disturbed frequently during the season of vegetation, the air circulates freely among the particles of soil; water, the solvent of all organic and inorganic constituents of crops, is supplied in proper quantities to produce the right conditions for the free appropriation of plant food. Thus the improved tillage of the soil develops an extra farm beneath the surface not enumerated in the tithe-deed, and many a farmer who to-day starves on a hundred acres might grow rich on a quarter of that area cultivated according to the methods we have indicated.—*Working Farmer.*

Fining Manure.

A very successful English gardener lays a good deal of stress upon what he calls "fining" manure, and attributes much of his success to this process. By "fining" he means breaking up the lumps, tearing in pieces the long, strawy parts, and bringing all into such a fine state that it can be thoroughly mixed with the particles of the soil. Having broken it up, he mixes it with ashes, leaves, saw-dust, tan-bark, and all the refuse of his garden, laying it up in thin layers. When it has become partly decomposed, he overhauls it, turning it over with the shovel, and making it one homogeneous mass. After the heap has lain a few months, it gets another working, and then being thoroughly "fined," it is ready for use anywhere. Farmers may learn a lesson from this example. It is plain that coarse, lumpy manure cannot benefit land as much as that which is broken up and equally diffused through it. Liquid manure and guano act efficaciously—for this, among other reasons, that they are minutely divided among the particles of the soil.—*Canada Farmer.*

One drop of strong spirits of hartshorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp, or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children. The same article may be used for the removal of grease spots.

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Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, set free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing—

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 40-ly, No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

Know Thy Destiny.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English astrologist, clairvoyant, and psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, New York. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometroscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture in what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamping envelope addressed to THORNTON, postoffice box 223, Hudson, New York.

GROCERIES.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

YANZ & BRONSON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Copper of Second and Vermillion Streets, HASTINGS, MINN.

A well selected stock of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, ETC., ETC.

Canned and Dried Fruits.

Best quality of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

LOW FOR CASH.

Hastings, Feb. 5th, 1866. 43-1f

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!

Draper & Ballard.

HASTINGS, MINN.,

have received the largest and best selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Hats, Caps, Liquors, Bitters, Wines and Champagnes

ever offered to the trade in this part of Minnesota. They want to see you at their store. No trouble to show goods.

To the wholesale trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.

To the retail trade can only say, we want to deal fairly and squarely, and will do so. We will not be undersold. 32-1f

MOORHOUSE & MERRILL.

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Hastings, Minn.

Staple groceries, confectionery, wood-ware, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., etc., constantly on hand Agents for Dundas Flour.

Store on Second Street, next to post-office. Goods conveyed to all parts of the city free of charge. 3-1f

THE CONSERVATOR.

Published every Tuesday at

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms: Single copy one year, \$2.00; three months, \$1.00; six months, \$1.50. Payment in advance.

Advertisements: 10 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents for each subsequent insertion. Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not otherwise designated will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements 75 cents per square first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, the same held responsible.

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

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Advertisements not otherwise designated will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

FULL AND WINTER TRADE.

Daniel E. Eyre,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CROCKERY,

WOODEN WARE,

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

Tobacco and Cigars,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods were purchased expressly for this market, and at figures that defy competition. Every thing sold at but one price, and for cash only. Thankful for past patronage, will endeavor to merit a continuance. At the old stand, corner of Ramsey and Second Streets. Call in.

Hastings, Oct. 24, 1865. 5-1f

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, and

CHEMICALS,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

Window Glass,

Glassware,

Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,

Alcohol,

Pure Wines

and Liquors,

Trusses

Perfumery,

Fancy Articles,

And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class drugstore.

Agent for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

J. E. FINCH.

Hastings, March 22, 1865. 50-1f

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. M. BOHRER, H. MORRISON, C. F. REEVES.

BOHRER, MORRISON, & REEVES,

Successors to Cooley, Carver & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 JACKSON STREET.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

34-1f

E. A. REUSS & CO.,

General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

63 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

are prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments of Produce, Flour, etc. Wheat, in particular, through their friends,

Messrs. GARDNER & MELOY,

47-6m, Hastings, Minn.

P. VAN AUKEN, B. H. LANGLEY.

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Agents

Hastings, May 20, 1864. 6-1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HASTINGS

Is now fully organized for the transaction of a general banking business with a capital of \$100,000. The bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, etc., etc.

Officers:

S. G. Reuck, President.

H. H. Pringle, Vice President.

L. S. Follett, Cashier.

S. G. Reuck, L. S. Follett, Stephen Gardner.

H. H. Pringle, A. W. Gardner.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1866. 22-1f

PRINTING, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Promptly executed at THE CONSERVATOR

Job Office. Call and examine specimens.

Orders by mail carefully filled.

1-1f

THE MANY ABSURD REPORTS from the Canadian frontier may be safely pronounced false stories, coming as they do from the *Funny* uns.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

M. MCHUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets,

Hastings, Minnesota.

has on hand and is constantly receiving a

general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,

Nails,

Tinware,

Glass,

Sash,

And Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1865. 5-1f

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

H. H. Pringle,

Hardware.

Hastings, Nov. 22, 1865. 33-1f

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

JOHN THOMAS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware,

STOVES,

CUTLERY,

TIN WARE,

Etc., Etc.

Hastings, Nov. 13th, 1865. 31-1f

CHAS. W. CROSBY'S REAL ESTATE

and

Insurance Office,

In Post-Office building, up stairs.

Farms and farming lands for sale in all parts of Dakota and adjoining counties.

One farm of 100 acres, all broke, to sell on same terms for which farms are generally let; to wit: one third of the crop for five years, when a warranty deed will be given.

FOR RENT.

One 160 acre farm in Vermillion, 90 acres fenced and broke, good buildings, water, etc.

FOR SALE.

One improved farm in Lawrence, 13 miles from St. Paul and 12 miles from Hastings, 60 acres under cultivation, 90 acres fenced, 60 acres of it good oak timber, good house, barn, and water plenty.

Also 40 acres of oak timber land in the same town. Farms in each of the following named towns: wild land, Castle Rock, Douglas, Ravenna, Empire City, Marston, Vermillion, Rosemount, Burke, Sciota, Watford, Nininger, Hampton.

One improved farm, 240 acres, in Cannon Falls, good buildings, part timberland, 17 miles from Hastings.

Houses and lots and vacant lots in all parts of the city of Hastings.

Persons wishing to sell real estate of any kind have it entered up on my real estate register without charge unless a sale is effected. Persons having houses to rent can find good tenants, by leaving the same to my care. I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

C. W. Crosby,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Hastings, March 13, 1866. 46-1y

H. BUTTUFFE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

SASH,

DOORS, BLINDS, ETC., ETC.

Painting, Matching,

Saving, Turning,

done to order. Coffins of all kinds and sizes always on hand. Sole agent for

The Metallic Burial Cases.

Salesroom and manufactory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of Rogers' store.

Hastings, Sept. 4, 1865. 22-1f

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET-OR-

gan, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$500 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals

awarded. Catalogues free. Address, Mason & Hamlin, Boston, or Mason Brothers, New York.

29-1y

SEWING MACHINES.

WILCOX & GIBBS

Silent

Family Sewing Machine

Twisted Loop Elastic Lock Stitch.

Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, quilt, and embroider beautifully.

It will, with the finest needle and thread, run from perfect work on the first trial.

It is the heaviest beaver cloth and cord, with no change of needle, thread, or tension.

It will use coarse cotton, linen, silk, and twine. It runs easier, faster, and stiller than any other machine.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, differing from every other stitch, each loop being twisted by means of the rotating hook, and drawing the twist into the goods, thus securely fastening every stitch, so that the seam will bear to be cut at frequent intervals, and in that case even, the seam is warranted not to rip in wear, and under all circumstances to survive the wash-tub. Old worn out family garments, bosoms, pants, dresses, etc., have been committed to consummation at fair wear, was the greatest competition, and to this special premium have been awarded for its superiority, durability, elasticity, and beauty.

A patented device prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel ever wearing or getting out of order.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INCREASED.—It is currently reported that the city council received an increase of two members last week, an addition not authorized by the charter. The subject was referred to the finance committee.

BARRETT.—Messrs. PETER SMITH and R. LATTO are building a new brewery on north side of Lake Isabel, near what it termed Spring Brook. We shall soon have the beverage in abundance.

PARISH MEETING.—There will be a parish meeting at St. Luke's Church to-morrow—Wednesday—immediately after morning service, for the purpose of electing a vestry, delegates to convention, etc. A general attendance is desired.

HOME AGAIN.—Under this head *The Union* of last week thus pleasantly alludes to the return of one of our old citizens:—

"Our jolly friend Columbus Stebbins of *The Independent*, arrived at the public crib in Washington city, one day last week. We understand (can't vouch for the truth of it, for it came from a member of the party that did not support the government) that he did not relinquish his affectionate hold on Uncle Sam when he left Washington,—being fearful of affronting the old gentlemen, he made an agreement to draw his salary regularly if he could be allowed to return to Minnesota and be out of reach of the cholera. Never mind, if the 'retrenchment and reform' party can stand it we can, and, honestly, we do not know of a man we would sooner see grow fat on the spoils of office than the aforesaid Stebbins, and besides that, he has been laboring without money and without post-office for an ungrateful party who did not appreciate his services, during the last eight or nine years, until 'our talented young representative' remembered him at the eleventh hour. Here's our best wish, Stebbins, on your return to the North-West."

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock the stillness of the night was broken by the cry of fire and the ringing of bells. It was soon discovered to be the steam sawmill in Barker's Addition belonging to RICE & TOZER, which was entirely consumed, together with all their tools, two or three wagons and drays, five thousand feet of lumber, about the same of shingles, and a large pile of cord wood, etc. Total loss, \$5,000. No insurance.

The fire was not discovered until the roof had fallen in, and no hopes of saving the building even with an engine. It is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary, as Mr. RICE, as was his usual custom, examined the premises thoroughly about 11 o'clock, discovering nothing. Besides, on Saturday night the fire was all extinguished and flooded before the hands leave the mill.

It is a severe blow to the proprietors, as well as to the community at large, it being the only mill that had been steadily running this spring, and many were depending on it for their supplies of lumber. The article is very scarce, and commands a ready sale. The firm consists of enterprising, hard-working men, who have battled two or three years against high prices and low water. They have the entire sympathies of the public in their misfortune. We hope to see the mill rebuilt and in running order this summer.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Council met pursuant to adjournment at their rooms in Exchange Block, Saturday evening, May 12th, 1886. Present Mayor Finch, Alds. LATTO, RICH, STRAUS, and TAYLOR. A number of bills for removing manure and other rubbish were presented and referred to finance committee.

The report of the board of health being introduced, it was resolved that the mayor and council proceed to the spot designated in said report on Monday, accompanied by the said board, and view the ground and determine the best method of reaching the desired end.

A petition signed by various citizens for night watchman on levee was read, and, on motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a night watchman shall be appointed to watch goods delivered from boats and left on the levee; that he shall have the authority of a special policeman, and shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of fifty dollars per month, to be paid out of the wharfage fund.

On motion of Ald. TAYLOR, THE CONSERVATOR was unanimously declared the official paper of the city for the ensuing year.

The bond of M. MULLANEY as city marshal was read and approved.

On motion, the fixing of the salary of the marshal was postponed until next meeting.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the city marshal be instructed to notify all persons occupying the public square to remove all lumber, machinery, and buildings thereon forthwith, and in default of the same after

such notice that the city attorney cause proceedings to be levied against any person refusing to comply with such notice, and also for the removal of the same.

And be it further Resolved, That the committee on streets as soon as the same shall be cleared are authorized to procure suitable trees, and place the same around said square.

It was also resolved to advertise for proposals for fencing the same. Adjourned till Saturday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

At a special session on Monday it was resolved to open drains as follows: on south side of Second Street from Vermillion across Tyler; on south side of Third Street from old register building across Tyler; and on east of Tyler to levee. Said drains to be three feet wide, and two and one-half feet below center of street, and to be under the sidewalk. The probable cost about \$500, and to be completed as soon as possible. The work to be done under the supervision of the city marshal, and by direction of committee on streets.

LOCAL NOTICES.

D. M. HENNINGSEN is receiving daily a large and superior stock of drugs, medicines, etc. Give him a call.

Window glass, all sizes, oils of all kinds, putty, leads, zinc, colors, varnishes, brushes, and painter's stock generally. Best quality, low for cash at MARVIN'S Brick Drug Store.

We have just received a large supply of cards, flat cap papers, etc., and are prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy printing in good style and at the lowest cash prices. Call at THE CONSERVATOR office and see specimens.

Buy your dry goods at a responsible house, and you will have a guarantee of getting your money's worth. NEWMAN has a full supply on hand, and more on the road. Call and examine his stock and prices. At the old stand in Union Block.

MACOMBER has a full supply of gold and silver watches, at all prices. For further particulars call at his well known place of business on Second Street, and examine his extensive stock of every thing in his line. No charge for showing goods.

STRAUS is still prepared to do repairing and engraving on short notice, and in a substantial and workman-like manner. His goods are offered at reasonable prices as the times will permit, and warranted to be as represented. Call and see him.

Orange Bitters, a healthy and delightful beverage, can be obtained at DORRAN'S wholesale and retail liquor store, on Second Street, in quantities to suit the customer. A large assortment just received from below in prime order. Try a bottle or two.

Remember that the brown store is just the place to buy your fancy and staple groceries. YANZ & BRONSON are fair and honorable dealers, and their assortment is kept up to the demands of the market. If you have not already done so, give them a call.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SOUZE BROS., of Owatonna, advertise to give a musical entertainment on the fourth of June next, at which time there will be ten thousand dollars distributed among the ticket holders. We have ascertained that this is a reliable firm, and people can invest in it without fear of being swindled out of their money, and we would say to all who wish to try their luck in anything of this kind not to let this opportunity pass unimproved. The prizes range from fifty cents to two thousand dollars, consisting of greenbacks, real estate, sewing machines, two nice watches and chains.

One thing that gives us more particular confidence in that it is a home enterprise, and brass jewelry entirely discarded. Their reference here is of the very best, being Mr. L. S. FOLLETT, of the First National Bank of Hastings.

DIED.—In this city, on Tuesday, May 8th, Dr. H. H. HUBBARD, in the 76th year of his age. The funeral took place on Thursday, from St. Luke's Church, being buried with masonic honors, of which fraternity he had been a worthy member for fifty-five years.

KEEP COOL.—The undersigned is now prepared to furnish pure river ice, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest terms. Bots supplied by leaving orders at Lange's or Van Aiken's.

GEO. H. MARSHALL. Hastings, May 1, 1886. 3-4m

Ice. Ice.—The undersigned is now prepared to furnish pure river ice, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest terms. Bots supplied by leaving orders at Lange's or Van Aiken's.

GEO. H. MARSHALL. Hastings, May 1, 1886. 3-4m

Justice of the Peace.—and conveyancer. Office on Second Street, first door west of Union Block. Hastings, April 24, 1886. 2-1f

MASONIC.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. M. M.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. W. L. LANGRISH, M. P. R. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. W. L. LANGRISH, M. P. R. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. W. L. LANGRISH, M. P. R. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. M. M.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. W. L. LANGRISH, M. P. R. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

STAR LODGE, No. 42—Regular meeting every Monday evening at their hall on Third Street. W. L. LANGRISH, M. P. R. J. MARVIN, Secretary.

HASTINGS LUMBER MARKET.—Corrected weekly by COWLES & LUTHER.

Common Lumber, \$15 00 (Clear, No. 1) 23 00
Flooring, 20 00 (Clear, No. 1) 4 00
Siding, 20 00 (Clear, No. 1) 4 00
3 1/2" Stock Boards 15 00

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HASTINGS.—[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

U. S. Notes, Minnesota, 9 50
Canada, All National Banks, 9 50

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.—HASTINGS, MAY 1, 1886.

WHEAT, per bushel, 1 40 1/2
FLOUR, per sack, 4 00 1/2
CORN, do, 30 1/2
OATS, do, 20 1/2
BARLEY, do, 20 1/2
POTATOES, do, 25 1/2
BEANS, do, 1 00 1/2
ONIONS, do, 1 00 1/2
HAY, per ton, 10 00 1/2
WOOD, green, per cord, 4 00 1/2
WOOD, dry, do, 5 00 1/2
SALT, per bushel, 5 00 1/2
SALT, solar, do, 6 00 1/2
NAILS, per 100 lbs, 30 1/2
BUTTER, per lb, 30 1/2
CHEESE, Minnesota, do, 30 1/2
CHEESE, Hamburg, do, 30 1/2
PORK, fresh, per cwt, 15 1/2
PORK, salt, per cwt, 15 1/2
BEEF, fresh, do, 15 1/2
BEEF, salt, do, 15 1/2
APPLES, green, per barrel, 5 00 1/2
APPLES, red, do, 5 00 1/2
PEACHES, per bushel, 20
BLACKBERRIES, dried, 10 1/2
SUGARS, dark brown, do, 11 1/2
SUGARS, white, do, 11 1/2
SUGARS, powdered, do, 11 1/2
MOLASSES, plantation, per gallon, 80 1/2
MOLASSES, prime, do, 80 1/2
COFFEE, prime, do, 1 00 1/2
COFFEE, O. G. Java, do, 45 1/2
CAR, 1 00 1/2 40

REMINGTON & SONS, Manufacturers of REVOLVERS, RIFLES, muskets, and carbines, for the U. S. service. Also, pocket and ball repeating pistols, rifle guns, revolving rifles, rifle and shot barrels, and gun materials sold by gun dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office should have one of

Remington's Revolvers. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new Remington revolvers.

Circulars containing description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, HILTON, N. Y. 52-1/2 No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

WHISKERS & MUSTACHES faded to grow up on the smooth face in from three to five weeks by using

Restaurateur Capillaire, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the beard and hair in an almost marvellous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if the satisfaction is not given in every instance the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed, and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address: BARNES, SMITH, & CO., Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. 2-6m

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who served for nine months or previous to the 25th day of June, 1863, and re-entitled within 90 days of that date, are entitled to \$400 bounty if they continued in service until discharged, because no longer wanted. The same rule holds in regard to men who were discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting as veterans. Bounties obtained for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862—and only received \$100 or less. I am just advised from Washington that these claims will be paid, and I offer my services as collecting agent without fee until the money is obtained. All kind of claims against the U. S. collected. CHARLES W. COOPER, Claim Agent.

Office in post-office building, up stairs. N. B. The sooner the claim is put in the sooner will the money be obtained. Hastings, Dec. 26, 1865. 27-1f

BEAUTY.—AU burn, golden, faxen, and silken curls produced by the use of Prof. De Breux's Friseur Le Cheveux. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address: BARNES, SMITH, & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. 2-6m

OLD NEWSPAPERS, SUITABLE FOR wrappers, for sale at this office by the dozen or hundred. IRVING TODD.

JUSTICE BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE CONSERVATOR OFFICE, singly or by the hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Financial crisis compel us to sell in the course of six months

\$250,000 worth of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Diamond Rings, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Silver Ware, etc.

All to be disposed of at

One Dollar Each

Without regard to value! And not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. After receiving the article, if it does not please you, you can return it and your money will be refunded.

The stock comprises amongst other articles, splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnet and other Stones, (solitaire and in clusters), ladies sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear Rings, the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of Gold and Enamelled and Pearl Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the most beautiful patterns, Gents' Buttons and Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head-dresses, Combs, Charms, etc.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of France and England, a large quantity of valuable Jewelry, originally intended for European markets, has been sent for sale in this country, and must be sold at any sacrifice! Under these circumstances, the "Watch & Gold Jewelry Co." have resolved upon

AN APPORTIONMENT subject to the following regulations:—Certificates of the various articles are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a piano, melodeon, sewing machine, gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on list for one dollar. Send 25 cents for a certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent for.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every town and county in the country, and send certificates as well as will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them provided their remittance amount to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Agents remitting at once \$30 will be entitled to a beautiful silver watch, and also 200 certificates.

Please write your name, town, county, and state plainly, and address all orders to WATCH AND GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, 51-53 Liberty St., New York.

USE THE BEST. Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer. The best preparation for the hair ever introduced to the public. It is warranted to restore gray hair to its natural color. Make hair grow on bald heads, where the disease is not hereditary, stop hair from falling off or turning gray, cure all eruptions of the scalp, remove scales, dandruff, etc., and allay all itching. It will cause harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is elegantly perfumed, and is all that can be desired for a dressing. It does not soil the finest linen nor stain the nicest garment. It is not a dye, but by supplying the capillary glands acts as a restorer. This preparation contains no sugar of lead or other minerals so deleterious to the head and hair, and of which most of the compounds on the market are made, but is a purely vegetable production. We challenge the world to produce an instance where the restorer has failed when used according to directions. It is used and recommended by the clergy and the faculty. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretensions of their hair preparations, and he offers in all cases to refund the money after a thorough trial of two bottles, if it fails to give perfect satisfaction. Mothers, whose children's hair is harsh and wiry, or thin and scant, will find by using this preparation, that it immediately improves, thereby laying the foundation for a good head of hair, so desirable in after life. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Once used it will always use it. Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, and take no other. Sold by druggists everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Manchester, New Hampshire. D. M. HENNINGSEN, at new drug store, 285 River Street, Hastings, Minn. 2-ly

FULLER, FISKE & FULLER, general north-western agents, Chicago, Ill. 2-ly

THE SILVER SKIRT.—PATENTED March 7, 1865. More durable, more elastic, more graceful, and will keep its shape and retain its place better than any other skirt.

This new and beautiful style of Skirt was awarded by the Great American Institute Fair, held in New York, October, 1865, a first prize.

The steel springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering), which will not wear off or become soiled, and the sole skirt may be washed without injury or fear of rusting, and will be as good as new.

Silver Medal. The steel springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering), which will not wear off or become soiled, and the sole skirt may be washed without injury or fear of rusting, and will be as good as new.

The Combination Silver Skirt. This invention combines with the ordinary skirt the advantages of our silver skirt, and keeps the same as those used in the silver skirt, the covering of which cannot wear off, while the upper ones are covered with cotton. No lady having one of our skirts will be willing to wear any other, as the lower hoops of all other kinds are soon injured and soiled.

The best materials are used in their construction, and from their durability and neatness, they are destined to become a favorite skirt. For sale by

GEO. NEWMAN, Hastings, Minn. 2-4m

Irving Todd. Versicherungs-Agent. Hastings, Feb. 6, 1886. 48-1f

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ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

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Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, Circulars, Posters, Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD. CHASTELLAR'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL, for improving and beautifying the complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use for giving the skin a beautiful pearl like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfect harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisians as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Hundreds of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BARNES, SMITH, & CO., Chemists, 285 River St., Troy, N. Y. 2-6m

W. CROSBY. Justice of the Peace. Writes deeds, mortgages, bonds, leases, assignments, affidavits, bills of sale, letters, etc., etc. Copying and miscellaneous writing done to order and at low rates. Back pay, bounty, and pension blanks on hand and all information pertaining to the same freely given on application, acknowledgment, etc., taken at the residence if requested. Will also attend to the collection of notes and accounts. Office in post-office building, up stairs, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. 48-1f

THE NEW ENGLAND MEAT MARKET. The subscribers, having secured from C. Schroth his meat market on Vermillion Street, so favorably known, would respectfully inform the citizens of Hastings and vicinity that they are prepared to cater to the people and hope, by keeping a first class market, to merit a share of their patronage. Having had twenty years of experience, twenty years in this place, we hope to please the most fastidious.

47-1f RICH & BOND.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Diseases of the urinary and sexual systems—new and reliable treatment. Also the Bridal Chamber, an essay of warning and instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25-1y

H. O. MOWERS. Surgeon-Dentist, Hastings, Minn. Office north east corner of Second and Ramsey and Sibley Streets, over Norris's store. 22-1f

PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1886.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle have resulted in the triumph of American nationality, the utter discontinuance and overthrow of secession and slavery. The Tribune, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering liberty and opportunity the common heritage of the whole American people now and forever.

Discontinuing all unmanly exaltation over, or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern states to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of all rights for all their people.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of free slave labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of industry, thrift, prosperity, and wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of man.

It will labor for the diffusion of common school education, manufactures, the useful arts, etc., etc., throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the protection of home industry by discriminating duties on foreign products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artisans and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to markets, especially for agricultural products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to current literature, to the proceedings of congress, and to the general news of the day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually providing in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend, who believes will do good by increasing the circulation of *The Tribune* is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to join their neighbors and acquaintances to ask in making up their clubs.

THE GREAT FAMILY NEWS-PAPER.—Now is the time to subscribe. The New York Weekly Tribune is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important editorial material in the New York Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also literary and scientific intelligence; reviews of the most interesting and important new books; the letters of the large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a synopsis of the proceedings of congress and state legislatures when in session; the foreign news received by every steam and telegraphic cable; and all other news of general interest to the American people; talks about fruit and other horticultural and agricultural information; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods and general market reports, making both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive weekly newspaper published in the world.

The full reports of the American Institute farmers club, and the various agricultural reports, in cash number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS. Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—\$2 numbers \$2 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers \$17 00
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers \$34 00
Ten copies, to one address \$10 00
Twenty copies, to one address \$20 00
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.
For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the club weekly, will be sent gratis.
For clubs of fifty, five extra copies, or one copy of the club weekly, will be sent gratis for one year.
Subscribers in Canada must send 25 cents each in addition, to pay U. S. postage.
The New York Weekly Tribune is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains the most important editorial material in the New York Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also literary and scientific intelligence; reviews of the most interesting and important new books; the letters of the large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a synopsis of the proceedings of congress and state legislatures when in session; the foreign news received by every steam and telegraphic cable; and all other news of general interest to the American people; talks about fruit and other horticultural and agricultural information; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods and general market reports, making both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive weekly newspaper published in the world.

The cost of these copies, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English manner from which they are sent, they are sold at the rate of three or four times that sum, a valuable paper can be had at so cheap a rate in the New York Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of *The Tribune* can increase its power and influence by joining with others in forming clubs to subscribe for the semi-weekly edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS. Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—\$2 numbers \$2 00
do do do 2 copies, or over, for each copy \$2 00
On receipt of \$50 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent gratis.
For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the club weekly, will be sent gratis.
For clubs of fifty, five extra copies, or one copy of the club weekly, will be sent gratis for one year.
Subscribers in Canada must send 25 cents each in addition, to pay U. S. postage.
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STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT court, first judicial district.—County of Dakota. [Fifty cents internal revenue stamp.] George Esterly, plaintiff, against the Le Crosse and Minnesota Steam Packet Company, defendant.—Summons.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will have his damages assessed by a jury, or the amount he is entitled to receive ascertained by the court or under its direction, and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Hastings, April 6, 1886. CLARKE & CROSBY, Plff's Att'ys, 62-6w Hastings, Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the First National Bank.

The Mirror of the Times.—About the first of June will be issued this new illustrated journal, of the same size as the pictorial, but at half the price. Terms \$2. W. S. Sanford & Co., Boston, Mass. See their advertisement in another column.

A Message from the Border Land.—To Sunday-school teachers and scholars. J. C. Garrigue & Co., Philadelphia. Specimen copies sent free to superintendents.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are 37,000 churches in the United States. They will hold 14,000,000 people.

A plow has been invented to remove obstructions from rivers and other navigable streams, and it is thought to be very valuable.

Gen. Sickles declined the appointment of minister to the Hague, and has received permission to resume his former command.

A newly-invented harpoon contains a pound of powder, with a ten-second fuse, and is instant death to a whale, and sure to hold him afterward.

Lemon juice (gargled) is pronounced one of the best remedies for diphtheria by a French savan. Mixed with a little spirit and sugar, is not unpleasant to the taste.

A scientific gentleman of Paris says that lightning prefers the male sex, and when a man and woman are walking together the man is invariably struck, if either. Gallant, but not fair.

An old gentleman from the country stops at a first class hotel, in New York, and wrote home that his room was six stories high, and his bill was three stories higher than his room.

The city of Oshkosh, Wis., was visited by a terrible conflagration early Saturday morning, consuming thirty buildings in the business part of the town. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Judge Smalley, of the United States circuit court, at Buffalo, has decided that a United States assessor has no authority to require any man to appear before him or to submit his books for examination.

The St. Charles Hotel, of St. Anthony, took fire about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was entirely destroyed. It was a large wooden structure situated on Rollins Street. The building was insured for \$5,000.—*Press, 16th.*

The city of Paris is negotiating the purchase of 15,000 acres of land, in the neighborhood of Fontaine, twenty miles from the city limits, for the formation of an enormous cemetery, to the service of which a special line of railway will be devoted.

Grotesque scarf-pins are the rage for gentlemen abroad. Dandies parade the streets with a wonderfully lifelike representation in enamel of a human eye and an inch or two below the chin, or in place thereof, a lighted cigar with a ruby at the end to indicate the fire, or a Lucifer match of precious metal closely resembling the real article.

Head Constable Stephens has arrived at New York, where he was received by his fellow Fenians with every mark of esteem and regard. His first act was to accept the resignation of Col. O'Mahoney. He states that he is desirous to harmonize the parties, if possible, and confidently asserts that the Irish army will fight on their own soil within a year.

A boy born in Brownfield, Me., has neither hands nor feet, can feed himself without assistance, throw a needle in a knot in the thread, and sew on a button with considerable dexterity. He gets on or off his chair, hobbles around the room and up a flight of stairs, nearly as quick as though he was full-limbed. He can also write a good and legible hand. His name is Walter H. Stewart.

In the House of Representatives on Friday night, the Pacific Railroad Company endeavored to press to a vote the bill to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad, but the opposition to it was so great that an adjournment was effected without any result. The outside pressure for the passage of the bill is tremendous, and the struggle in the house for and against it was very earnest.

A man in Charleston outwitted the Custom House officers who were in search of smuggled whiskey. Hearing they were coming, he emptied the whiskey into a washbub, placed the tub under the eaves, put up a spout, threw in a pail and made everything look like washing day. The officer searched cellars, under beds, into cupboards, closets, etc., but found no liquor, whereupon they apologized and left.

Commodore Rogers in his official report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, says: "I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds and not more than thirty minutes the Monadnock herself, unscathed, would leave only the mast heads of the Numancia above water, etc." From the description of the Numancia, previously received, it is known that the Spanish vessel Numancia is between three and four hundred feet long, and draws twice as much water as the Monadnock. She is eight times as high out of water and one hundred feet longer than the Monadnock, cost twice as much money in gold as the latter did in paper; has three times as many guns, and her daily expenses four times as much. Her armor is only half the thickness of that of the Monadnock. The Numancia was built in Scotland, and the best type of the English iron-clads. The impression is she was originally built for the Confederate service.

The Wild Duck Shooter.

The charity of the rich is much to be commended, but how beautiful is the charity of the poor.

Call to mind the coldest day you ever experienced. Think of the bitter wind and driving snow; think how you shook and shivered—how the sharp white particles were driven against your face—how, within doors, the carpets were lifted like pillows along the floors, the wind howled and moaned in the chimneys, windows creaked, doors rattled, and every now and then heavy lumps of snow came thundering down with a dull weight from the roof.

Now, hear my story. In one of the broad, open plains of Lincolnshire there is a long, reedy sheet of water—a favorite resort of wild ducks. At its northern extremity stand two mud cottages, old and out of repair.

One bitter, bitter night, when the snow lay three feet deep on the ground, and a cutting east wind was driving it about, and whistling in the dry frozen reeds by the water's edge, and swinging the bare willow trees till their branches swept the ice, an old woman sat spinning in one of these cottages before a moderately cheerful fire. Her kettle was singing on the coals; she had a reed-candle, or home-made rushlight on her table, but the full moon shone in, and was the brighter light of the two. These two cottages were far from the roads, or any other habitation; the old woman was, therefore, surprised, as she sat drawing out her thread, crooning an old north-country song, to hear a sudden knock at the door.

It was loud and impatient, not like the knock of her neighbors in the other cottages; but the door was bolted, and the old woman rose, and, shuffling to the window, looked out and saw a shivering figure, apparently that of a youth.

"Trampers," said the old woman, sententiously, "trampers folks be not wanted here," so saying she went back to the fire without deigning to answer the door.

The youth, upon this, tried the door and called to her to beg admittance. She heard him rap the snow from his shoes against her lintel, and again knock as if he thought she was deaf, and he should surely gain admittance if he could only make her hear.

The old woman, surprised at his audacity, went to the casement, and, with all pride of possession, opened it and inquired his business.

"Good woman," the stranger began, "I only want a seat at your fire."

"Nay," said the old woman, giving effect to her words by her uncouth dialogue, "thou'lt get no shelter here; I've naught to give to beggars—a dirty wet critter," she continued, wrathfully slamming the window, "it's a wonder where he found any water, too, seeing it freezes so hard a body can get none for the kettle, saying what's broken on up with a hatchet."

On this the beggar turned hastily away.

And at this point in his narrative, the person who told it to me stopped and said, "Do you think the old woman was very much to blame?"

"She might have acted more kindly," I replied; "but why do you ask?"

"Because," said he, "I have heard her conduct so much reflected on by some who would have thought nothing of it if it had not been for the consequences."

"She might have turned him away less roughly," I observed.

"That is true," he continued, "but in my case, I think, though we might give them food or money, we should hardly invite beggars to sit by the fire."

Certainly not," I replied; "and this woman could not tell that the beggar was honest."

No, said he, but I must go on with my narrative. The stranger turned very hastily from her door, and waded through the deep snow to the other cottage. The bitter wind helped to drive him toward it. It looked no less poor than the first, and when he had tried the door, found it bolted, and knocked twice without attracting attention, his heart sank within him. His hand was so numb with cold that he made scarcely any noise; he tried again.

A rush candle was burning within, and a matronly-looking woman sat before the fire. She held an infant in her arms, and had dropped asleep, but his third knock roused her, and, wrapping her apron round her child, she opened the door a very little way and demanded what he wanted.

"Good woman," the youth began, "I have had the misfortune to fall in the water this bitter night, and I am so numbed I can scarcely walk."

The woman gave him a sudden, earnest look, and then sighed.

"Come in," she said; "thou art so nigh the size of my Jem, I thought at first it was him come home from sea."

The youth stepped across the threshold, trembling with cold and wet; and no wonder, for his clothes were completely soaked in wet mud, and the water dripped from them with every step he took on the sandal floor.

"Thou art in a sorry plight," said the woman, "and it be two miles to the nearest house; thy teeth chatter so pitifully, I can scarce bear to hear them."

She looked at him more attentively, and saw that he was a mere boy, not more than sixteen years of age. Her motherly heart was touched for him. "Art hungry?" she asked, turning to the table; "thou art wet to the skin. What hast been doing?"

"Shooting wild ducks," said the boy.

"O," said his hostess, "thou art one of the keeper's boys, then, I reckon?"

He followed the direction of her eyes, and saw two portions of bread set upon the table, with a small piece of bacon on each.

"My master be very late," she ob-

served for charity did not make her use elegant language, "but thou art welcome to my bit and sup, for I was waiting for him; may be it will put a little warmth in thee to eat and drink;" so saying she took up a mug of beer from the hearth, and pushed it toward him, with her share of the supper.

"Thank you," said the boy, "but I am so wet I am making quite a puddle before your fire with the drippings from my clothes."

"Ay, thou art wet, indeed," said the woman, and rising again, she went to an old box in which she began to search, and presently came to the fire with a perfectly clean shirt in her hand, and a tolerably good suit of clothes.

"There," said she, showing them with no small pride, "these be my master's Sunday clothes, and, if thou wilt be very careful of them, I'll let thee wear them till thine be dry." She then explained that she was going to put her "bairn" to bed, and proceeded to lay a ladder into the room above, leaving the boy to array himself in these respectable and desirable garments.

When she came down her guest had dressed himself in the laborer's clothes; he had time to warm himself, and he was eating and drinking with hungry relish. He had thrown his muddy clothes in a heap on the floor, and as she proceeded to lift them up, she said, "Ah! lad, lad, I don't thy head has been under water; thy mother would have been sorely frightened if she could have seen thee awhile ago."

"Yes," said the boy, and in imagination the cottage dame saw this mother a care worn, hard-working creature like herself; while the youthful guest saw in imagination, a beautiful and courtly lady; and both the same love, the same anxiety, the same terror at sight of a lonely boy struggling in the moonlight through breaking ice, with no one to help him, catching at the frozen reeds, and then creeping up shivering and benumbed, to a cottage door.

But even as she stooped the woman forgot her imagination, for she had taken a waistcoat into her hands, such as had never passed between them before; a gold pencil-case dropped from the pocket, and on the floor, among a heap of mud that covered the outer garment, lay a white shirt-sleeve, so white, indeed, and fine, that she thought it could hardly be worn but by a squire.

She glanced from the clothes to the owner. He had thrown down his cap, and his fair, curly hair, and broad forehead convinced her that he was of a gentle birth; but while she hesitated to sit down, he set her chair for her and said with boyish frankness, "I say, what a lovely place this is; if you had not let me in, the water would have all frozen on me before I reached home. Catch me a duck shooting again myself."

"It's very cold sport that, sir," said the woman.

The young gentleman assented most readily, and asked if he might stir the fire.

And welcome, sir," said the woman. She felt a curiosity to know who he was, until the partly satisfied her by remarking that he was staying at Deen Hall, a house about five miles off, adding that, in the morning, he had broken a hole in the ice very near the decoy, but it had been so fast that in the dusk he had missed it, and fallen in for it would not bear him. He had made some land-marks and taken every precaution, but he supposed the sport had excited him so much that, in the moonlight, he had passed them by.

He then told of his attempt to get shelter in the other cottage.

"Sir," said the woman, "if you had said you were a gentleman—"

The boy laughed. "I don't think I knew it, my good woman," he replied, "my senses were so benumbed; for I was struggling at the water's edge among the broken ice, and then I believe I was nearly an hour creeping up to your cottage door. I remember it all rather distinctly, for as soon as I had felt the fire, and drank the warm beer, I was a different creature."

While they talked the husband came in, and while he was eating his supper they agreed that he should walk to Deen Hall, and let its inmates know of the gentleman's safety; and when he was gone they made up the fire with all the coal that remained to that poor household, and the woman crept up to bed and left her guest to lie down and rest before it.

In the gray of dawn the laborer returned, with a horse and a horse, and bringing a fresh suit of clothes.

The young gentleman took his leave with many thanks, slipping three half crowns into the woman's hand, probably all the money he had about him. And I must not forget to mention that he kissed the baby, for when she tells the story, the mother always adverts to that circumstance with great pride, adding that her child being as "clean as wax, was quite fit to be kissed by anybody."

"Missus," said her husband, as they stood in the doorway, looking after their guest, "who dost think that be?"

"I do n't know," answered the mistress.

"Then I'll just tell thee, that be a proud Lord W.; so thou mayest be a proud woman, thou sits and talks with lords, and asks them in to supper—ha, ha!" So saying, her master shouldered his spade and went his way, leaving her clanking the three half crowns in her hand, and considering what she should do with them. Her neighbor from the other cottage presently stepped in, and when she heard the tale and saw the money, her heart was ready to break with envy and jealousy. "Oh! to think that good luck should have come to her door, and she should have been so foolish as to turn it away. Seven shillings and sixpence for a morsel of food and a night's shelter, why it was nearly a week's wages."

So there, as they both supposed, the matter ended, and the next week the frost was still, and then the Shop were frozen in the fen fields, and poultry on their perches, but the good woman had walked to the nearest town and bought a blanket. It was a welcome addition to their bed covering, and it was many a long year since they had been so comfortable.

But it chanced one day at noon, that looking out at the casement, she spied three young gentlemen, skirting along the ice toward her cottage. They sprang on to the bank, took off their akates, and made for her door. The young nobleman informed her that he had had such a severe cold he had not come to see her before. "He had spoke as free and pleasantly," she observed, in telling the story, "as if he had been a lady, and no less, and then he brought a parcel out of his pocket, and I have been over to R. he says, and bought you a book for a keepsake, and I hope you will accept it." And then they all talked as pretty as could be for a matter of ten minutes, and went away. So I waited till my master came home, and we opened the parcel, and there was a fine Bible inside, all over gold and red morocco, and my name was written inside, and bless him, a ten pound note doubled down over the names. I'm sure when I thought he was a poor forlorn creature, he was kindly welcome. So my master laid out part of the money in tools, and we rented a garden, and he goes over on market days to sell what we grow; so now, thank God, we want for nothing."

This is how she generally concludes the little history, never failing to add that the young lord kissed her baby.

"But," said my friend, "I have not told you what I thought the best part of the anecdote. When this poor Christian woman was asked what had induced her to take in a perfect stranger, and trust him with the best clothing her home afforded, she answered simply, 'Well, I saw him shivering and shaking, so I thought thou shalt come in here for the sake of Him, that hath not where to lay His head.'"

The old woman in the other cottage may open her eyes every night of her future life to some forlorn beggar, but it is all but certain that she will never open it to a nobleman in disguise.

Let us do good, not to receive more good in return, and as an evidence of gratitude for what has been already bestowed. In a few words, let it be all for the love and nothing for the reward."

The Burrow of the Wasp.
In the early days of spring a wasp issues from the place in which it is hibernated, and anxiously surveys the country. She does not fly fast nor high, but passes slowly and carefully along, examining every earth-bank, and entering every crevice to which she comes.

At last she finds a burrow made by a field-mouse, or perhaps strikes upon the deserted tunnel of some large burrowing insect, enters it, stays a long while within, and then, without being asked outside, enters again, and seems to make up her mind. In fact, she is house-hunting, and all her movements are very like those of a careful matron selecting a new home.

Having thus settled upon a convenient spot, she proceeds to form a chamber at some depth from the surface, breaking away the soil, and carrying it out piece by piece. When she has thus fashioned her chamber to her mind—for she has a mind—she flies off again, and makes her way to an old wooden fence which has stood for many years, and which, although not rotten, is perfectly seasoned. On this she settles, and, after running up and down for a little time, she fixes upon some spot, and begins to gnaw away the fibers, working with all her might; she eagerly engaged that even the most invisible weight stand and watch her proceedings. At last she has gathered a little bundle of fibers, which she gnaws and works about till she reduces them to a kind of pulp, and then flies back to the burrow.

She runs up the side of the chamber, and clings to its roof with the two last pairs of legs, while with the first pair, aided by her jaws, she fixes the woody pulp on the roof, knocking it till it forms a kind of little pillar. Another and another supply is brought till this pillar, which is pendant from the roof, like a papier-mache stactate, is complete.

The wasp now begins to form the comb, and at the end of the pillar she places three very shallow cells, of a cup-like shape, not hexagonal, as are the complete cells. In each of these little cups she deposits an egg, and then constructs a roof over the three, made from the same material as the cells, but laid in a different manner, the length of the fibers being nearly at right angles to the center of the proposed comb. More cells are then added, eggs are laid in them, and the roof extended over them. The eggs first laid are soon hatched, producing tiny grubs; the parent wasp meanwhile proceeds in her task of building the nest, rearing eggs, and feeding these over-hungry grubs. In due time the oldest of them ceases to feed; spin a silken cover over their cells, and a short retirement, come forth as wasps to aid their mother in some of her labors.

When the first cell terrace is full, the wasp constructs several pendant pillars, and form a second terrace below the first. A third, fourth, and fifth are added as required, the cells being very small. The wasps that come from these cells are small, and are the workers. Large cells are then prepared for the purpose of hatching the grubs, which will become perfect male and female wasps. These come out near the end of the season.

A larger nest will contain seven or eight thousand cells and, on the average, each cell is the birthplace of three generations. It seems wonderful that so slight a habitation will endure such a height. At the end of the season the wasps abandon their nest, and most of them die. The few

who remain creep into some crevice, and lie dormant till the following spring, when they emerge to be the queens and mothers of future colonies.—*Harpers' Magazine.*

Too Much Reading.
It is quite certain that many youthful minds in our age are made effeminate and torpid, and incapable of strong, original thought, by too much reading. They read simply for amusement, to pass away weary hours, and there is no mental stimulus or growth, and no discipline of memory. The Rev. F. W. Robertson says in one of his letters:

"By E's letter to you, I see she is reading Southey's Peninsular War and meditating one or two other great works. At Oxford, Southey's Peninsular War would take six months to study, pen in hand, getting up the details of policy, battles, laws, and geography. It is better not to read at all, than to run through such a book."

I have got a small, popular work on chemistry, which I am reading now, of 160 pages. I have read little else for a fortnight; but then I could bear an examination on every law and principle it lays down. Towne's manual of chemistry, a small octavo, will take me six months, I calculate, but then, as a medical man said to me one day, 'if you study it in the way you are doing, you'll know by that time more chemistry than nine out of ten of the medical men in this town.'

I never knew but one or two fast readers, and readers of many books, whose knowledge was worth anything. Miss Martineau says of herself that she is the slowest of readers, sometimes a page in an hour, but then, what she reads she makes her own. Do impress this on E. Girls read to much, and think too little. I will answer for it that there are few girls of eighteen who have not read more books than I have; and as to religious books, I can count upon my fingers in two minutes all I ever read, but then they are mine.

Sir Erskine Perry said the other day that, a fortnight ago, in a conversation with Comte—one of the most profound thinkers in Europe—told him that he had read an incredibly small number of books these last twenty years—I forgot how many—and scarcely ever a review; but then, what Comte read lies there fruitfully, and comes out a living tree, with leaves and fruit.

Multifarious reading weakens the mind more than doing nothing, for it becomes a necessity at last, like smoking, and is an excuse for the mind to lie dormant, while thought is poured in, and runs through, a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the idleness of all idleness, and leaves more of impotency than any other. I do not give myself as a specimen, for my nervous energies are shattered by stump oratory, its excitements, and reactions, but I know what reading is, for I could read once, and did. I read hard, or not at all—never skimming, never turning aside to merely inviting books; and Plato, Aristotle, Butler, Theophrastus, Seneca, Jonathan Edwards, have passed like the iron atoms of the blood into my mental constitution."

Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labor; look into his dwelling—where the scene of every happiness chiefly lies. He has the same domestic endearments, as much joy and comfort in his children, and as satisfying hopes of their doing well, to enliven his hours and gladden his heart, as you can conceive in the most affluent station; and I make no doubt, in general, that if the true account of his joys and sufferings were to be balanced with those of his betters, the upshot would prove to be little more than this—that the rich man had the more meat, but the poor man the better stomach; the one had more luxury—more able physicians to attend and set him to rights—the other more health and soundness in his bones, and less occasion for their help; that, after these two articles between them were balanced, in all other things they stood upon a level; that the sun shines as warm, the air blows as fresh, and the earth breathes as fragrant upon the one as the other; and that they have an equal share in all the beauties and real benefits of nature.—*Sterne.*

A New Scientific Toy.
There is a successor to "Pharaoh's Serpents" called the "magic photograph." It is selling in Paris and London, in two envelopes; one containing pieces of white albumenized paper, the other a slip of white blotting paper of a corresponding size. One of the former is moistened with water, and a piece of paper from the other envelope, likewise wetted, is laid thereon, when a beautiful photograph is immediately developed on its albumenized surface.

Photographs have of course been printed in the usual manner on the albumenized slip, and then decolorized with bromine or iodine acid or some such agent; the other pieces of paper have been soaked in hyposulphite of soda, and the application of this reducing agent to the hidden photograph brings it again to view. The "serpents" emit a poisonous fume while burning, and the danger attending their use has driven them out of the market; but the "magic photograph" is safe as well as pleasant.

By laying a piece of charcoal on a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

What an argument in favor of social connection is the observation that by communicating our grief we have less, and by communicating our pleasure we have more.

Contracts have been made for translating Victor Hugo's new novel into ten languages.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cultivation of the Strawberry.

Many persons are deprived of the luxury of a plate of strawberries, because they entertain the idea that the crop is an uncertain one, and difficult to raise—and, therefore, do not attempt it. Such is not the case. The strawberry is as easily produced as the potato, and with scarcely more labor. The process is simply this:

Get good plants and set them as soon as the ground is in favorable condition in the spring, which may be from the middle to the last of April. Even later than this will answer. Have the soil in such condition as would bring a good crop of corn, or rather moist than dry. Set two rows of the plants one foot apart, each way, and then leave a path three feet wide. At the close of the second or third year, fill this path of the original bed. In this way the plants may occupy the same piece of ground for an indefinite time.

Keep the weeds out always. Cut off all the runners until you wish them to cover the path. Keep the soil moderately rich, and give the plants plenty of water, and a fair crop will never fail. Cutler's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Russell, Triumph de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Boston Pine, Early Virginia, and Brighton Pine are good varieties. Select those best suited to your taste.

Dr. Voecker, a German agricultural chemist, says: "Put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability liming or marling will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is, therefore, much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which, at no great expense, can be done by an analytical chemist."

The Linnæan wine plant is one of the numerous barefaced impositions of the day, which is receiving merited exposure in various quarters. This wine plant, as it is called, is nothing but the common garden rhubarb, and yet it is sold, by itinerant swindlers, for tens of thousands of dollars' worth, in various parts of the country. The American Institute Farmers' Club have tested the liquor made from it, and pronounce it "a nauseous, unwholesome compound of acid and sugar, partly converted into rum, as unlike wine as those who sell the plants are unlike honest men."

The application of manure to fruit trees should be made with a view to feed the roots and not the trunk. We often see a heap of compost, or some sort of fertilizer, piled up around the foot of the stem, where it can do very little good. Fruit trees of six or eight feet in length extend their roots about the same distance on every side. The fertilizer should, therefore, be spread over that amount of surface, working in to the top of the soil, so that its stimulus may reach the roots and roots, and so supply nourishment to the trees.

In vegetable gardening, thorough pulverization should be the invariable rule—knock the clods to pieces—disintegrate—beat every lump the size of your fist into atomic usefulness. There is money laid by useless in every lump—a little in each—a good deal in the aggregate. Beat it out of that, pulverize, dig, disintegrate, and economize manure and money.—*Philadelphia Saturday Post.*

Those who have peach trees should not fail to cut them back this spring, and so cause them to throw out new and vigorous shoots, and give improved shape to the tree. Do not cut, however, until about the usual time for the peach to bloom, but then bend back severely. Old and scrawny trees will bear to be cut nearly back to mere stubs, or with limbs only one or two feet long.

Fruit trees should be carefully looked over in April and May, and the webs or cocoons of insects destroyed. Any appearance of black knot on young trees should be cut away. If the cocoon or scale insect shows itself, wash the bodies at once with strong ley and sulphur. Some advise a wash of salt brine all over the tree at this time.

Salt we have found one of the best manures; use at the rate of eight bushels to the acre, or, if you have animal manure which you design to apply to your celery ground, use half the quantity in proportion, diluted and poured on, and mixed up with the manure before applying it on the land.

Gypsum is extremely beneficial on every garden where animal manure has been applied for years. If your garden soil was last year pretty full of worms, leave off the dressing of animal manure this year, and apply at the rate of four bushels of salt, and one and a half of plaster per acre.

When transplanting tomatoes, egg plants, etc., set the roots in a pan of muddy water. Perform the work just before sundown, and few will fail. If the following day is a very clear, hot, and sunny one, then it is best to shade them during the heat. Shingles, stuck on the south and west side, answer well.

Remember to pluck off any fruit that may set on a newly transplanted tree or vine. If left to perfect, it will be at the expense of healthy, vigorous growth of the plants, and corresponding depreciation in quantity and quality of fruit the next season.

A correspondent says: "At this season, horse-radish is very generally used, but preparing it for the table has caused many lame and mucky anuses. A pin put between the teeth, while grating, will prevent the anemic connection."

For particulars call at the agency in Exchange Block, Second Street.

IRVING TODD.
Hastings, Feb. 1, 1886.

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Send an addressed envelope and 25 cents, and I will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address
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All May Marry Happily.
respective of wealth, age, or beauty; and the love of the opposite sex can be gained by following simple rules. Send a directed envelope and stamp to
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General Insurance Agency.
Irving Todd would respectfully inform the public that he represents three fire and two life insurance companies, with each assets amounting to over thirteen millions of dollars, and is prepared to write life or fire policies at as low rates as afforded by any other responsible company. Office in Exchange Block, up stairs.

Strange, but True.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can learn something very much to their advantage by return mail, free of charge, by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will please by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
Block, up stairs.

Errors of Youth.
A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

The Glory of Man is Strength.
A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous and mental debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
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To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, croup, and throat and lung affections. The only object on the advertiser in sending the prescription is the benefit of the afflicted, and spread of information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cure them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Know Thy Destiny.
MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English astrologist, clairvoyant, and psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific circles of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance she delineates the very features of the person you wish to know, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the psychometre, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with the position of position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture and portrait to be by enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to your name, and sent to any care, and detailed information by return mail. All communications respectfully confidential. Address, in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, post-office box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

GROCERIES.
NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

YANZ & BRONSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

BROWN STORE,
Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, HASTINGS, MINN.

A well selected stock of
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, ETC., ETC.

Canned and Dried Fruits.
Best quality of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

LOW FOR CASH.
Hastings, Feb. 5th, 1866. 43-1f

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!
Draper & Ballard,
HASTINGS, MINN.,
have received the largest and best selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Groceries and Glass-ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Liquors, Bitters, Wines and Champagnes.

over offered to the trade in this part of Minnesota. They want to see you at their store. No trouble to show goods.

To the wholesale trade we can offer as good a stock of goods and as good prices as any house in Minnesota.

To the retail trade can only say, we want to deal fairly and squarely, and will do so. We will not be undersold.

82-1f
DRAPER & BALLARD,
MORRIS & MERRILL,
Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Hastings, Minn.

Staple groceries, confectionery, wood-ware, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., etc., constantly on hand Agents for Dundas Flour.

Store on Second Street, next to post-office. Goods conveyed to all parts of the city free of charge.

Hastings, May 20, 1866. 8-1f

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THE HASTINGS CONSERVIER.

VOLUME VI.---NO. 7.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

\$2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVIER.

BY IRVING TODD.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.



TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

That's What's the Matter.
We clip from the last issue of our down town neighbor the following items:

"We notice that *The Union* and *The Conserver* are both bragging about what they are going to do. A little less making of motions, and an earnest pitching in, is what the people want. Boys, the people have heard enough of what you are going to do; when will you commence doing?"

"*The Union* has tapered out most completely, and now leaves us with the simple remark that Bro. Todd has quietly 'stepped into the lucrative position of city printer, much to the disgust of the organs of our youthful representatives.' In the language of the sage of Baldwinsville, that sentence is a piece of masterly sarcasm, which must strike the readers of *The Union* as wonderfully wise and original. Yes we mourn over the fact that we have not been elected city printer. It was worth ten dollars a year, and that ought to make any one sore. Oh, yes we have become rich out of the patronage that the city of Hastings bestowed on us."

The first paragraph concerns us little, as we have made no boasting, of what we would or would not do. We believe, however, that a thorough comparison of the city journals for the past year would not materially injure our standing as a live newspaper.

As for the second paragraph, if we had a fat office in Washington, with little to do and \$1,800 a year for doing it, and leave of absence all summer to come home and attend to our regular business, we, too, could afford to disdain these paltry "ten dollars" jobs, and come out with new type, put on airs, etc. As it is, we are not above small matters, and are in the market for subscriptions, advertising, and job work, and would even accept five dollars or less for value received. "Despise not the day of small things" is an excellent maxim, which our old fogey contemporaries have evidently forgotten.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.
Among the numerous sporting papers this journal stands pre-eminently at the head, and is the recognized authority on all matters appertaining to the turf, boating, games of chance, etc. As a political writer George Wilkes wields no mean pen, and is sound on the situations of affairs in general. Only \$5 per annum, and well worth the money.

Acknowledgements.
We are indebted to the Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, for a variety of favors, including valuable documents, choice seeds, etc., for which he has our thanks. We certainly have no reason to complain of the management of this important department of our government.

We are also under obligations to our members and senators for sundry speeches and documents, very useful for reference, and always gladly received.

The Newark American, referring to the democratic jubilation in that city over the late veto message, has the following good 'un:

"Could the president know what replies his message has brought to light, he would be like the man who came home drunk on a cold night, and vomited in a basket containing geese, which his wife had placed before the fire; upon seeing this he exclaimed, 'My God, what when did I swallow them things?'"

The Reno (Pa.) Times, published in the oil regions, and one of the best weeklies on our exchange list, has been compelled to suspend publication on account of financial embarrassments. We presume that the failure of the Hon. C. U. Culver has something to do with it, as the paper had an extensive circulation and advertising patronage. Mr. S. D. Page is an able editor, and we wish him better success in the future.

The great question among politicians now is, whether President Johnson will adhere to the party which made him vice-president, or go over to the one which made him president? Perhaps he considers himself under greater obligations to the latter. Who knows!

Mr. E. D. Barker, formerly a type of this city, has become associated with Mr. A. B. Cornell in the publication of *The Gazette*, in Owatonna. Success to the new firm.

If people wish communications published in this or any other paper they should inclose their real names and address, not necessary for publication, but for the satisfaction of the editor, if nothing more, and as a protection against imposition. This is a very old rule, and rarely broken.

The latest novelty in the insurance line is a New York company which advertises to guarantee fidelity in places of trust, such as employees of banks, bankers, corporations, commercial houses, etc.

State News.
Emigration still continues to pour into the country. Every boat comes up loaded, and teamsters, stages, and heavy men are kept busy removing families to the interior. *Carver Independent.*

At the meeting of the historical society last week, a committee were appointed to examine the Indian mounds in this vicinity, and if possible, dig to the bottom of one of them, to see if Indian remains could be found therein. This was done yesterday, and some human bones, a pipe, and some ornaments, evidently Indian, were found. This probable antiquity, and other facts, connected therewith have not yet been determined. *Pioneer.*

Cole Charles P. Adams was, day before yesterday, mustered out of the military service of the United States, after five years spent in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties. The colonel retires to private life with the proud consciousness of having taken an inglorious part in the great events of the past few years, and with a record for bravery and capacity that will long outlive his generation. *Press, 20th.*

During a short drive to the country a few days since, we noticed that the farmers have pretty generally got their crops in. A large number of wheat fields are looking beautifully green, and there is every indication of a good crop the coming season. Wheat in most the western states will be a partial if not a total failure, and good prices may be expected for the coming crop. *Faribault Republican.*

The state has now ten splendid twelve pounders which, with the caissons and other wagons, are parked in the capital yard. Mr. Marshal informs us that these guns will be distributed throughout the state, if artillery companies will organize under our militia law, and give proper bonds for the safety and good usage of the guns. There are plenty of experienced artillerymen throughout the state, who will no doubt take the guns and use them well. *Pioneer.*

Consolidation appears to be the order of the day. F. A. Seavey and B. H. Langley, have joined teams and their forwarding and commission business will hereafter be done at the old stand of Mr. Seavey, corner of Center and Front Streets. These gentlemen now represent the Northwestern Union Packet Company, and our friends in the interior will find them always accommodating and gentlemanly in their dealing, and the Union Packet Company a good line to ship by. *Winona Democrat.*

After the performances had commenced at the Imperial circus yesterday afternoon, a large number of persons who were minus the requisite scrip, surrounded the pavilion and gazed anxiously towards the entrance to the covered exhibition. Capt. Davidson, standing by and observing the numerous and disappointed faces, jocularly asked Fred. Oliver, the treasurer of the Imperial, how much he would take to admit the crowd. "Ten dollars!" was the instant reply. Capt. Davidson at once handed over the money, and Mr. Geo. W. Turnbull helped to gather up the lads to the number of a hundred or more, and pass them into the show. It was an unexpected treat to the boys, and was highly appreciated by them, as well as by all who witnessed the interesting affair. *Press, 24th.*

A dispatch from Washington says: Private letters received here from the best informants in Germany apprehend the return of immense amounts of government bonds upon the home market. About \$8,000,000 arrived by the last steamer. The alarm of approaching war is the obvious reason for the movement, and if this is held to be a good one, and the foreign holders continue to be governed by it, we may expect, now that a war of terrible dimensions is inevitable, that our bonds will come by the hundreds of millions, to which no one but the dealers in those securities among us can have any objection.

Mr. Barnum is credited with a good thing apropos of the senatorial election in Connecticut. After the vote in the house was announced, says *The Bridgeport Standard*, and seven union votes had been cast against the caucus nominee, a copperhead acquaintance went up to Mr. Barnum and said: "Well, we are raking out your party. We have got out seven members to-day." "Yes," responded the great showman, "the number that were raked out of Mori Magdalene!" The conversation was not pursued.

Thomas W. Birdsall, president of the Security Insurance Company, of New York city, committed suicide, Wednesday, by taking strychnine.

There is a lodge of the "United Ancient Order of Druids" in Cleveland.

NABBY.
Mr. Nabby and the Re-constructed Met to Congratulate the Country upon the Result of the Memphis Outbreak. He Discourses Upon the Nigger and Kuns against a Snag. CONFIDENTIAL X READS, (which is in the State of Kentucky,) May 12, 1866.

The news from Memphis filled the souls of the democracy in Kentucky with undiluted joy. There at last the Ethiopian was taught that to him at least the spell book is a sealed volume, and that the gospel is not for him save as he gets it filtered through a sound, constabulary dime-trick preaching. We met at the Corners last night to jollify over the brave acts of our Memphis friends, and I was the speaker. I addressed them on the subject of the nigger—his wants, needs, and capacities, a subject permit me to state I flatter myself I understand.

Probably no man in the Yononited States has given the niggers more study, or devoted more time to patient investigation into this species of the human crescent than the undersigned. I have contemplated him sitting and standing, sleeping and waking, at labor and in idleness, in every shape in fact, except as a free man, which situation is too disgusting for a proud Caucasian to contemplate him, and when he awoke before my mind's eye in that shape, I allus turned shudder away.

I had proceeded in my discourse with a few plain facts, and a demonstration anything your average wants to believe, and which their interests lie in. For instance, I, he nobs nigger men who saw somewhat wedded to sin, generally lean towards Universalism, men heavily developed in the back of the neck are easily convinced of the grand truths of free love, and then they too find of making money to rest on the seventh day, observance of the Sabbath is binding on me. I, not taken to work at all, am a firm believer in slavery, and wood be firmer if I glode get start snuff to own a nigger.

I had gone on and proved conclusively from a comparison of the vixenlike structure of the African and the Caucasian that the nigger was a beast, and not a human being, and that consequently we had a perfect right to catch him, and give him notice to quit, in default of which we would finish him. I finished this bed of my discourse, I glode early into a history of the flood—explained how Noah got it, and cast Ham, condemn him, and his posterity to serve his brethren forever, which I insisted give us an indubitable warranty deed to all uv em for all time.

I warned up on this eloquent. "Behold my brethren the beginning of democracy," I said. "Fust the wine, [which was the autotype of our whiskey] wuz the beginnin. Wine [or whiskey] was necessary to the foundation of the party, and it was forthwith. But the thing wuz not complete. It did its work on Noer, but yet there wuz an achin void. There wuz no uigger in the world, and without nigger there could be no democracy. Ham, my friends, wuz a born brother of Japheth, and wuz like unto him, and uv course could not be a slave. Whiskey was the instrument to bring him down, and it fetched him. Ham looked upon his father and was vexed, and the void wuz filled. There wuz nigger and whiskey and upon them the foundation of the party wuz laid broad and deep. Methinks, my brethren, when Ham went out from the presence of his father, black in the face as the ace of spades, if I may be allowed to yose the expression, bowin his back to the burden Shem and Japheth piled upon him with alacrity, that democracy, then in the womb of the future, kicked lively and clapped its hands. There wuz a nigger to enslave, and whiskey to bring men down to the pint of enslavement. There was whiskey to make men incapable of labor—whiskey to accompany hose racin, and poker playin, and such rational amusements, and a nigger drunk especially that he mite sweat to furnish the means. Observe the fitness of things. Bless the Lord, my brethren, for whiskey and the nigger, for without them there could be no democracy, and your beloved speaker mite hev owned a farm in Noo Jersey, and him votin the whig ticket to-day."

At this point a venerable old freedman who was a sinit quietly in the meeting, ariz, and asked if he mite ask a question. Thinking what a splendid opportunity there woud be of demonstrating the superiority of the Caucasian over the African race, I answered "Yes," gladly.

"Wall, ma'n," sed the old imbecile, "I I beas?"

"My venerable friend there ain't nary doubt of it."

"Is my old woman an old beasness too?"

"Indoubtably," replied I.

"An my children, is they little beasness and beasnesses?"

"Onquestionably."

"Den a yaller feller ain't but half a beas, is he?"

"My friend," said I, "that question is."

"Hold on," said he, "wut I wanted to git at is dis—dere's a heap yaller feller in dis section, whose fadders mite hav bin white men, and as dere mudders was all beasnesses, I want to know wedder dar ain't no law in Kentucky agin?"

"Put him out! Kill the black wretch!" shouted a large majority of them who had bin the heaviest slave owners under the old patriarkle system, and they went for the old reprobate.

At this point an officer of the freedmen's burrow, who we hadn't observed, riz and bustin with lafter, remarked that

his venerable friend should hev a chance to be heard. We respect that burrow, portikly ez the officers generally hev a hundred or two bayets within reach, and chokin our wrath permitted ourselves to be further insulted by the ensed nigger, who grinin from ear to ear, riz and proceeded:

"My white friends," said he, "darpers to be an objection to my reference to de subject of dis mizin with beasness, so I won't press de matter. But I ask yoo, did Noer have three sons?"

"He did," sed I.

"Berry good; wuz dey all brothers?"

"Yv course."

"Ham came from de same fadder and muddar ez de udder two?"

"C-e-r-t-a-i-n-l-y."

"Well den it seems to me, not fully understandin in de scriptures, dat if we is beasness and beasnesses, also, and dat after all we is bruders, and de dustigin old wretch threw his arms around my neck and kissed me, callin me his 'long lost brudder'."

The officer of the freedmen's bureau larft vociferously, and so did a dozen or two soldiers in the crowd likewise, and the arwence slunk out without edjournin the meetin, one of em remarkin aridly that he had noticed one thing, that democracy wuz extremely weak whenever it undertook to defend itself with fax or relashun. He wanted niggers, because he cool wallop em, and make em do his work without payin em, which he couldn't do with white men.

I left the meetin house convinced that the South, who worked the niggers, leavin us northern democrats to defend the system, had the best uv the bargain.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY.
Lait pastor uv the church uv the New Dispensation.

How a Grasping Landlord was Outwitted by a Poor Widow.

A neat bit of sharp practice whereby a Brooklyn landlady and a dozen other parties were victimized, was perpetrated a few days since by a grass widow, occupying apartments not far from Ward Beecher's church. The grass widow had been renting rooms for \$30 a month, but the shark of a landlort thinking he could get \$5 more for the year to come, gave her notice to quit, in default of which he would pay the advance. The widow grumbled, but said she would submit to the slave rather than move. Nevertheless, with malice prepense, when the landlort went away, she put up at her door post, 'apartments to let,' and in the course of the two weeks elapsed before the 1st of May, she had rented the house to not less than twelve different families, each of whom had paid her \$30 in advance, to 'clinch the bargain.' The widow, herself, with consummate tact, pulled up her stakes the day before the May-day, and hasn't been seen since. In front of her premises, however, on Tuesday last, a scene was presented which might well make gods and men stare. The twelve different families to whom she had let the apartments, had all brought their furniture there, each claiming the exclusive right to possession. A deal of cursing and swearing was the result, aggravated by a lively sprinkling of the profanity which commenced falling just about then, and but for the intervention of the police, it is impossible to say what would have been the result. Everybody was cursing the landlort, and the landlort, whose whereabouts, up to this writing, is unknown.

New York city suffered a heavy loss Tuesday morning by the worst fire in that city for ten years. The academy of music, together with several large buildings in the vicinity were consumed. Mr. Grau, the opera manager, lost wardrobe to the value of \$35,000, and other valuable wardrobes were also destroyed. The total loss by the conflagration is estimated at one million of dollars.

A gentleman, writing from Lafayette, (Ind.) to a friend in Boston, says: "I called, the other day, upon a bride in this vicinity, worth in her own right not less than \$80,000, and found her, in all her sweet simplicity, barefooted in the snow, looking for eggs. 'That old hen,' said she, 'has been clucking round for a week. I have got twenty-six eggs, and she will have to spread herself, I bet you?'"

The postoffice department has issued an order to discontinue the delivery of mails at an early day in all offices in South Carolina where there are no regularly communicated postmasters. This order is caused by the inability of the department to find persons for postmasters who can take the test oath.

The brassiest thing we have seen lately is the letter of a chap in New York to the secretary of the treasury saying that he encloses ten dollars "conscience money" five of which are proved to be counterfeit. There's 'soul' for you.

A financial tornado has swept over England, not equalled since the panic of 1825. The loss in railway stock, English funds and foreign securities alone, the past year, is estimated at 130,000,000 pounds sterling.

From last January to the date of the Eastport fizzle, O'Mahoney received \$180,000, of which only fifty thousand were sent to Ireland, the remaining \$130,000 being spent here.

The total number of vessels captured by rebel privateers was 233; tonnage 132,307; value \$25,546,000. The amount of vessel property actually destroyed was \$208,860.

Miscellaneous Items.
The Right Reverend Geo. Burgess, bishop of Maine, died on his return trip to the West Indies, whither he had gone for his health. He was a native of Providence, R. I.

Four of the officers of the broken National Bank at Washington are officers of the Johnson National Club. The operations of the latter will probably not be entirely checked by the failure of the former.

A discriminating literary patron of Paris carries five different brands of cigars, at all times, that he may offer to each author whom he may meet a weed of flavor proportionate to his standing in art or letters.

It is the fashion in New Orleans for each spectator at a theatre to be presented with a bouquet on entering the door. The effect is to make the auditorium, in odor and appearance, resemble a flower-garden.

The pirate Semmes has been elected probate judge of Mobile, without opposition, and *The Register* calls his selection "an endorsement of the President's policy."

It is proposed to make the white house into a fire proof building for the state department and build a new and costly executive mansion on the high grounds east of the capitol.

The little tax of one cent upon each box of matches produced last year throughout the United States about \$1,500,000, or enough to arm, transport, and keep in the field 1,500 men.

A destructive fire occurred at Galena Monday morning, by which three buildings, occupied as telegraph office, store, and photograph gallery, were destroyed. Insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

The editor of a new paper in Nebraska begins his introductory article with the following sentence: "The object in view in the establishment of this paper is the procuring of means whereby to buy bread and butter and good clothes."

The French transport Amphion foundered at sea within five leagues of San Francisco, the military and naval port of the Empire, one league below Vera Cruz, during a severe norther, on the 23d ult. 450 men, re-enforcements for the French, were on board. It is supposed all were lost.

The heads of fifty clerks in the treasury department were dropped into the basket on Saturday, ostensibly for incompetency, but really because they declined to sustain "my policy." Three clerks have been appointed to the same department during the week on the recommendation of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky.

The Bank of England employs over eight hundred clerks, at salaries from \$50 to \$2,000 a year, according to length of service and ability. No clerks are received who are under eighteen years of age or over twenty-five, and their salaries on starting are from \$50 to \$100 a year. All the employees in this bank have annual vacations varying in length according to the time of service of the clerk, none having less than nine days or more than three weeks.

Toddyism and obsequiousness has pretty full swing in England whenever the doings of royalty are described, but it is in Persia that they have full course and are glorified. A journal of Teheran gave an account of a royal shooting party, and says that "the royal personage, who casts on earth the shadow of God, has passed his time agreeably in the chase." "With the aid of God he killed thirty-two head of game, and designed to bring down a number of partridges, moorhens, pheasants."

Governor Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California, is supported by a pension from the state; Comstock, who found and gave his name to the great silver lode in Nevada, is a vagrant trespasser in Montana; Alva Gould, locator of the Gould & Curry claim, is making shingles at Washoe Valley; Marshall and Wemer, who found the first gold on the South Fork of the American River, in 1847, are both reduced to biting poverty. The list might be largely extended, and is not encouraging to gold hunters.

Secretary Seward made a speech to a meeting of his friends and neighbors at Auburn on the 22d, in which he explained the president's policy and the present aspect of the political questions now before the country. He regards reconciliation as the one thing now requisite, not reconstruction, and thinks the president and congress differ only in non-essentials, and that no disruption of the great national union party will result from these differences. His speech, though a defence of the president's policy, is conciliatory in its tone, and the secretary takes the same hopeful view of affairs which has always characterized him.

The act which passed the senate and house of representatives to authorize the coining of five-cent pieces, provides that the new five-cent pieces shall be composed of copper and nickel, and expending twenty-five per cent. of nickel. The coin is to be legal tender to the amount of one dollar, and redeemed when presented in sums not less than one hundred dollars. Three of the coins will weigh one-half an ounce, and will be convenient in the pocket for a postage weight. The law also prohibits the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents after the passage of this act. The color and appearance of this coin will be similar to the three cent coin, authorized by act of March 3d, 1863.

Why German Women Make Good Housekeepers.
The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesmen, like the merchant, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object, the girl on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and is then placed by her parents with a country clergyman or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this, she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as for her clothing.

This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a private family, or into that of some hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditure, and the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as 'Frau,' or 'Mistress,' and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive a similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present moment who was trained in this way. Consequently the women of Germany are perfect models of order and economy.

Remarkable Coincidences.
A foreign exchange give the following instances of remarkable events happening upon the 14th of the month: "The fourteenth has been memorable in many ways, and memorable perhaps above all other days for assassinations. Let us note a few of the more famous: On the 14th of May, 1610, Ravallac murdered Henry IV. of France; on the 14th of July, 1793, Marat was killed by Charlotte Corday's dagger; on the 14th of February, 1400, Richard II. was murdered in Yomfr Castle; and on the same day of the same month, 1696, the dastardly plot to assassinate William III. was discovered and frustrated. Capt. Cook was killed on the 14th February, 1779, and Admiral Byng was executed on the 14th of March, 1757, the victim of an unscrupulous administration. The Duc de Berri was stabbed on the 13th and died of his wounds on the 14th of February, 1820. An attempt was made at Baden by Oscar Becker, a half made student, to kill the king of Prussia on the 14th of July, 1861. On the 14th of January, 1868, Orsini and Pierri were guillotined for their diabolical attack on the life of the emperor of the French; and on the 14th of April, 1865, the atrocious and cold blooded assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward convulsed America with grief and indignation and shocked the whole civilized world."

The Paper Tax and its Effects.
Persons engaged in this business throughout the country have almost unanimously petitioned congress to have the tax on paper reduced, and the tax on imported books increased. The committee, with a view to respond understandingly in the matter, have taken a large amount of testimony, and it has been satisfactorily shown that our publishers, by sending their stereotype plates to England, buying their paper, and having the presswork done there, after paying the duty of importation, save fifteen per cent. in the cost of the books. A book that costs twenty-three cents to print there, in this country cannot be got up for less than fifty-eight cents. As an illustration of the direct operation of the present law, it may be stated that a well-known printer in New York, who last year printed one hundred thousand copies of Webster's Spelling-Book, this year has had the work taken away from him because it can be done so much cheaper in England.

Each foreign mails brings additional information of the immense preparations being made for the great Paris exhibition of 1867. The government of Egypt intends to expend \$20,000 in decorating the space allotted to that country; Turkey proposes to construct in the Park the minaret of a mosque and a house with divans and bath-rooms; Persia contemplates the erection of a series of kiosks, silkwork houses, opium distilleries, and even an exact copy of the Shah's throne-room, with its gorgeous paintings, brilliant carpets, fountains, etc.; the Siamese and Japanese departments will be decorated in splendid style, and the Emperor of Morocco also promises to adorn the place set apart for the productions of his people. France, of course, will not be behind in the display of all that Persian art and elegance can produce.

Some people are always wishing things selves somewhere else but where they are, of thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing well and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with the best. A principal cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's taste to the cultivation of our own; the pursuit after that which we are not fitted, and to which, consequently, we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades more or less all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment not on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—WHEREAS MY wife, Mary Spentler, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person or persons to harbor or trust her at my expense as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM SPENTLER. Hastings, May 25, 1866. 7-2w

JUSTICE BLANKS.—WE HAVE PRINTED from neat and convenient forms the following Justice Blanks, which we offer for sale by the dozen or hundred: SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS, EXECUTIONS. Orders by mail carefully filled. Address THE CONSERVIER, Hastings. 7-1

TONTINE BILLIARD ROOM.
Ardy Nessel, Proprietor,
Ramsay Street, near levee,
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

The best wines, liquors, and cigars constantly on hand. Coffin & Oak's celebrated St. Paul Ale always on draught. 7-1

DUFOUR.
Retail in

Wines and Liquors.
Cognac, Champagne, Claret, Sherry, Port, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Orange Bitters, Bourbon, Rye, Monongahela, etc. All kinds of bottled goods always on hand. Second Street, nearly opposite Tremont House. Hastings, May 29, 1866. 7-1

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the city clerk's office up to and including the 23d day of June, 1866, to build a fence around the public square in this city in accordance with the plan and specifications to be seen at Taylor's hardware store. The city council reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the city council. JOHN A. MORROW, City Clerk. Hastings, May 21, 1866. 6-2w

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the plan and specifications for building schoolhouses in the first and third wards may be seen at the office of L. Van Slyke, and all persons who are desirous of building the same are requested to leave sealed proposals on or before June 4th, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time said proposals will be opened and decided upon by the board. The bids are to be received for stone and wooden buildings complete. By order of Committee. Hastings, May 21, 1866. 6-2w

THE CORNER STONE.

Donnel & VanInwagen.
Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FEED AND PRODUCE.

Stone and Wooden Ware,
Canned and Dried Fruits,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Confectionery,
Spices, Notions,
etc., etc., etc.

The highest market price paid for country produce. Store corner of Fifth and Vermillion Streets. Hastings, May 22 1866. 6-1

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 14th of June they will issue the first number of a new illustrated journal, to be called

THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

Though there are already a large number of periodical publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets. It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit for less than three dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than four dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a journal of the same size as *Harper's*, or *Frank Leslie's*, the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and charge but half of their price, namely, two dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, equities, imitable caricatures, literary, personal, and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of *The Mirror of the Times* expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall amply remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both *Mind and Matter*.

Subscription price for one year, \$2 00; for six months, \$1 25; for three months, \$0 75. No advertisements inserted. Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SASTORD & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. 5-2w

WOOD! WOOD!

Seasoned elm, sawed and split. Store good for safe, (50-60) VASE & DECORATIONS.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office over the First National Bank.

New Publications.
McClung's St. Paul Directory, and Statistical Record for 1886. By J. W. McClung. 12 mo. pp. 284. St. Paul. \$3.

This book, as its name indicates, is a directory of the capital city, and the most thorough that has ever been published. Besides the usual business, street, church, and society directory, it contains an official state directory, by counties, sketches of places of public resort, state, county, and city statistics, and other interesting matter.

From its notices of places of public resort we extract the following choice bit of satire:

"Strangers visiting our city will naturally inquire for our parks, water works, 'greenwood cemeteries,' fishing lakes, cascades, caves, and other places of interest. Under the first head we are unable to direct them to any park under the immediate care and protection of our city, except the city park in front of the city hall.

"As a monument to the refined taste and love of the beautiful which preeminently distinguish our city fathers, this park is well worth visiting.

"As a specimen of beauty unadorned, of the freshness and purity of nature undisturbed and uncontaminated by art, it stands unrivaled among the attractions of the city.

"Being near the heart of the city, surrounded on all sides by the ruder and more imperfect works of human art, it sparkles like a gem of nature upon the bosom of the city. Among the rare plants, shrubs, and evergreens, that annually spring spontaneously and untended from the dust, and lend their fragrance to purify the air, and their verdure to absorb the noxious gases of the city, are fox tail, pigeon grass, jimson weed, and dog fennel.

"The only care and attention which these spontaneous plants require of the city is an annual mowing. This attention is freely given by our city fathers without regard to expense.

"There are no deer, fawns, or tame rabbits in our park as yet, but it is expected that one or two more seasons will suffice to fill it with a far more interesting animal; one the earliest days of history attracted the attention of the female sex, and adorned the first park which history gives us any account of. We allude to the animal which so fascinated our ancient relatives. Besides these serpentine attractions, we may also add, at a time of gophers, toads, and other interesting vermin too tedious to mention. Let no stranger leave the city without going to see the park."

For sale at Twichell's news and book depot. Every business man in the state should have a copy.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in press, and will soon publish, a small volume of essays, which promises to be of great interest to the readers and admirers of Shakespeare.

The book is entitled Shakespeare's Delinquencies of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide; and is written by Dr. A. O. Keillogg, assistant physician at the state lunatic asylum, Utica, N. Y.

Part I, the types of the insane.—Lear, Hamlet, Ophelia, etc.

Part II, the types of the imbeciles.—Bottom, Malvolio, Pistol, Bardolph, Nym, Dogberry, Launce, Caliban, etc.

Part III, of suicide.—Othello, etc.

These essays exhibit a phase of intellectual character of the great dramatist, which has been little considered hitherto, and one of great interest; and from the high encomiums bestowed upon them as they have appeared from time to time in *The American Journal of Insanity* during the past few years, we predict a rich treat for the lovers of Shakespearean literature, and a large demand for the book.

Attend as much to neatness as you would to economy. Accustom girls never to suffer anything about them to be unclean or in disorder; lead them to notice the slightest derangement in a house. Say to them that nothing contributes more to economy and neatness than keeping things in their proper places; this may seem trifling, yet it leads to very important consequences; for then, when anything is wanted, there is no difficulty in finding it; and when it is done with, it will be returned to the place it was taken from. This exact order forms the most essential part to neatness. For instance, a dish will not be soiled or broken if it is put in its proper place as soon as it has been used. The carelessness which makes us place things in order, makes us keep them clean. Joined to all these advantages is that of giving to domestics a habit of neatness and activity, by obliging them to place things in order, and keep them clean.—*Pendleton*.

Some persons using internal revenue stamps are very careless, it appears, about canceling them. The law prescribes but one mode of canceling a stamp, viz: By printing or writing the initials of the name and the date; all other cancellation being void, and those who persist in the unlawful practice of cancellation, except as above indicated, are subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense. The commissioner of internal revenue has just issued a circular calling attention of assessors and collectors to this subject, and requiring them to bring to punishment all persons who violate the law in this matter.

The Whisper Room.

It was a paragon lawn that of Houseley Cottage—emerald in color, closely shaven, and velvet-like in smoothness. It was a fitting inclosure for the red and white roses, which, in regular succession girdled it round. The laburnums that waved their golden blossoms above it, the great sycamores, whose broad leaves faced the sun's fiercest rays, and the trim flower beds that ended it, all added their attractions to Houseley Lawn.

Seated in a low chair, under a waving cluster of laburnums, was a girl, apparently eighteen years old. Her hand held listlessly an open book; but her eyes were fixed on the blue expanse of the sea that stretched far away, and over which Houseley Lawn commanded a glorious view. She was very fair; the rich masses of light-brown hair gleaming gold in the sun, the hazel eyes, which were radiant in their truth, and the rich complexion, all asserted her claim to beauty.

The French windows of the drawing-room were thrown noisily open, and a tall girl, rather older than she whom we have described, came hurriedly down the lawn.

"Oh, Agatha!" she said, "do come in and persuade your mamma to join the Dalton's picnic. It will be capital. Fred Hawkins and Harry Collier are coming."

The other's face wore an expression of hauteur.

"Let me," she said, "I do wish you wouldn't talk in this off-hand manner. I don't see that any attraction lies in the fact that Mr. Hawkins or Sir Harry Collier are coming—certainly not enough to make you call them by their names."

"Oh, bother," said the other, who was a dashing beauty—blue-eyed, fair-haired, and gifted with superb self-possession. "You are such a prim creature."

The two girls strolled down the garden together, and while gone we will in a few words, describe their history. Agatha Clare was the only child of Mrs. Clare, widow of a physician in large practice, and left in affluent circumstances. She was a woman of rare talent, tact, and generosity, and very popular for her kindness and charming manners.

Her house of Houseley was a favorite resort of all the younger members of the population, for her dances and croquet parties were perfection.

Lucy Harwich was the daughter of the officer in command of the coast guard, a retired commander, whose private property than usually falls to his brethren's share. His wife, too, had money. His daughter was what is termed a "fast young lady." She was a beauty, very daring and willful, very ambitious, and very selfish.

Truth must be regarded by a voracious author.

The two girls re-entered the drawing-room, where there were a group of visitors eagerly discussing the picnic. Among them was a man of some note, Harold St. Vrale, a scion of old Norman stock. Unassuming English gentleman that he was, listening calmly to the picnic suggestions, and sitting dressed in grey tweed, with a hunting whip in his hand, he bore the features and the name of a line of steel-clad warriors, whose swords had been foremost in every field of English battle from that of Hastings. The manors of his house stretched through half a century, and the holders of them had been repeatedly offered a peerage.

But with him fortune had dealt hardly. But one old manor-house and a hundred acres of land remained to him of all his ancestor's territory. His small income sufficed for his wants, in his hand, he bore the features and the name of a line of steel-clad warriors, whose swords had been foremost in every field of English battle from that of Hastings. The manors of his house stretched through half a century, and the holders of them had been repeatedly offered a peerage.

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self-trust and stately quiet there is about her. But she rather repels." Agatha's accustomed demeanor deceived many. Accounted cold and slow feeling, she was a girl of strong emotions. For him who won her heart Agatha would be a very heroine of a story in her lofty love.

The next day the picnic party started on Wansbeck. On his black mare, thorough-bred and glossy coated as satin, Harold looked like the knightly descendant of the Norman, as he galloped along. Arriving at the ruins called the abbey cloisters, and which formed an ancient burial ground, most of the party cantered carelessly across. St. Vrale, with a bitter smile, turned off by the road, and Miss Harwich on her pony accompanied him.

"You see," she said, "there is some one else who thinks as you do, and avoids decoration."

"I thank you," he said warmly. "Of course none feel as I do."

Miss Harwich replied by a winning smile, and the two rode on. Now, she was, to a certain extent, fond of Harold, and of his long descent; but she was a great deal fonder of herself, and she had heard her mother positively assert that morning the fact of Harold's heirship to "Aunt Clinton's" property of (presumed) five thousand a year. Otherwise Sir Harry Collier, who was merely a poor baronet, would have stood higher in the young lady's estimate, for she admired his face nearly as much as his conversation was far more congenial than Harold's.

She exerted herself to talk on subjects he liked. Her blue eyes were very brilliant, her voice very low, her sympathy very marked. Harold's admiration of her beauty great and his emotions of ancestral pride very potent. In an impulsive moment he proposed and was accepted.

They reached the picnic party, and Miss Harwich ran off to tell her mamma. At this moment Agatha Clare rode up to the party.

"What, Miss Clare," said St. Vrale, "did you not go with the rest?"

"No," she answered quietly.

"Why not?"

"Because I never like to cause pain," she answered kindly, "and I knew your family terms were in the cloisters. Will you help me down?"

"You're an angel," thought Harold, and then blushed guiltily, remembering he was an engaged man.

The picnic proceeded. Mrs. Harwich, indeed, embraced Harold when he was apart from the others, and sobbed out her congratulations on his having "her treasure."

"What old tower's that?" said Sir Harry, flinging a champagne cork toward it.

"Har—Mr. St. Vrale can tell you," said Mrs. Harwich.

"Oh," said the baronet, blundering as was his wont, "I suppose all the old legends were drilled into you till you believe 'em, St. Vrale."

The other's hasty face flushed red with anger, and his grey blue eyes flashed fiercely.

"The story about that tower is merely one of family interest," he replied, with forced calmness.

"Let's have it—let's have it," said Mr. Hawkins, loudly, the sun and champagne having acted unusually on him. Harold made no answer till Lucy Harwich said—

"Won't you tell me, Harold?"

His proud face softened and he answered quietly.

"It is only the tower where Hugh St. Vrale shut up his guilty wife, Lucy, till she died, three hundred years ago. You saw it in the 'Whisper Room'."

Miss Harwich looked up at him in a silence fell on the group, till Harold proposed visiting the "whisper room."

Up a cork-screw flight of stairs, the ladies blushing and laughingly making the gentleman go first, the whole party trooped, till they found themselves in a large room, leading out to an ancient terrace of stone, and connected by a passage with a smaller room.

"What is the secret of this place?" asked Lucy.

"I shall leave you all to find out," he laughingly replied, at least, I will tell you, Lucy, presently. I must go and see if any one is in the smaller room."

The "secret" was that by its acoustical properties the passage reflected back the lowest whisper uttered in the large room into the small one.

Harold St. Vrale passed hastily in with a smile on his lips, for he thought Lucy now charming each moment. He started back for his eye fell on Agatha Clare, who was gazing out on the rich landscape, and whose fair face was sad.

He advanced to speak, when he was stopped by the passage he heard Mrs. Harwich's voice.

"My dear I have made such a mistake. It is Sir Harry who's to—"

and I trust," he added, sarcastically, "that your future conquests may be more satisfactorily ended."

He bowed low and stood aside for them to pass. Lucy's beautiful face crimsoned and paled alternately, but her accustomed spirit deserted her, and she and her crest fallen mother descended into the courtyard, whence, under the plea of fatigue, they soon drove off, the baronet being in attendance.

Agatha Clare became conscious that Harold St. Vrale looked upon her, to a certain extent, as a sharer in his secret, and she could not help observing his subdued manner and humble deference toward her. He rode home by her side that evening, and seemed unwilling to waste words on any one else.

"I don't think," said the joker doubtfully, "I don't think the worms have reached his pericardium yet—lets try and save him. Here boys—quick! bring me the castor, and pouring out mustard, vinegar, salt, Worcestershire sauce, horseradish, and cayenne pepper on a plate he remarked—"I'll give him a dose of this to occupy the worms until we get some active remedy—now open your mouth!"—and he labelled away into the gap in Chuck's face, who swallowed with such good will that he was speedily spitting, gasping, and choking at a tremendous rate, with the tears standing in his eyes and great beads of sweat on his face.

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"Children?"

"Tew, Ow, Ow, Ow." "Two innocent babes—a wife, and a mother. Gentlemen," (to the convulsed bystanders,) "this man's life is worth saving. He's a poor, miserable shot, and sells the toughest turkeys raised since Noah, but he is of some use to his family, and he's not fit to die."

"Deed I ain't," pleaded Chuck, with both hands pressed convulsively on his stomach.

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